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EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

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FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 2. FORT WAYNE IA., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1842. NUMBER 45.

THE MUSE.

From the Index.

POLITICAL DEATH AND BURIAL OF WHIG PIPE-LAYERS.

A PARODY ON THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

Not a song was heard, nor a hard cider note,
As off for Salt river they hurried,
No Whig bawled a farewell shout,
For they looked confoundedly flurried.

Their halo of victory faded in night,
In spite of their twisting and turning,
For the coon's grease gave a musty light,
In the log hut dimly burning.

Deep sighs there came from the strong whig's breast,
'Twas office alone that bound him,
But now he lays like a sucker at rest,
With his coon skins strowed around him.

Few and short were the hurried words they said,
As they gazed on each other in sorrow,
But solemnly said, now the big Bank is dead,
Oh! where shall we go for to borrow?

They thought, as they gazed on the pipe-layer's bed,
And tucked up his coon-skin pillow,
That the fumes of hard cider were still in his head,
And round their hats twined the green willow.

Mournfully they talk of the pipe-layers gone
For staying at home they upbraid them;
They'll pay them again, if they'll only keep on
Laying pipe where before they have laid them.

But half of their pipe-laying task was done,
When flooded from the field they're retiring,
And they knew by the peal of the thundering gun,
That the Locos are joyously firing.

Log cabins, they are sullenly pulling them down,
'Tis easy, they're built but one story;
In the fumes of hard cider their troubles they'll drown,
Let us leave them alone in their glory!!!

From the Union Democrat.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

What it is—says protection means taxation—taxes a hundred for the benefit of one—if equal, it is of no use—advocated because it is not equal—it is a partnership between the Government and a favored few to tax the many for their common benefit—proportions of the profit—the same as a system of bounties.

We come now to that great question of political economy, a *Protective Tariff*.

A *Protective Tariff* is made up of duties imposed on the produce and manufactures of other nations when imported into the United States, for the purpose of encouraging or sustaining similar products and manufactures among ourselves.

The first point to be considered is, *how do such duties operate to encourage or sustain home products and manufactures?* Obviously BY INCREASING THEIR PRICES. The first effect of a Protective Tariff is, to raise the prices of the protected articles and enable the producers or manufacturers to get more than they otherwise could.—Thus they make a profit when they otherwise could not, or increase the profits they before made. It is thus and *thus only*, that a Protective Tariff accomplishes the end proposed. If it *do not increase prices, it gives* no protection and is a dead letter.

Tariff men generally look only at this side of the question. "*Protection*" is a charming word, and in the abstract is descriptive of an excellent thing. But statesmen should look at every side of a public question and examine the bearings of proposed measures on every class of the community.

The second and a most important point to be considered, is, WHO PAYS *the increase of prices produced by a protective Tariff?*—It is not paid by the foreign producers or manufacturers; for the taxed articles leave their hands before the duty is imposed. It can only reach them by injuring their market and reducing the prices of their products; but just in proportion as it has that effect, it ceases to afford any protection to ours. It is imposed in our own ports, and in the first instance paid by the importing merchant.—He adds it to the price of the goods and charges it to the next purchaser, and this process is repeated by every dealer through whose hands they pass until they reach the Farmer, Mechanic or other consumer. Out of the consumers, the great mass of the people, the increased duty comes at last, augmented ten, twenty, thirty and often fifty per cent by the profits of the importing and retail merchants.

The result is, that the *whole people* are made to pay increased prices for the goods they *buy* that a *few of the people* may get greater prices for the articles they *sell*.—The *whole* people are deprived by law of a part of their earnings, not to support their Government; but to increase the income of a few of the people. The *whole* people are deprived of a part of their comforts, to increase the comforts of a few of the people. If the price of broadcloth, flannel, cotton cloth, or any other article purchased by the Farmer, be increased 50 per cent by a Protective Tariff, he can buy only two thirds as much with the proceeds of his surplus produce as he could if there were no Tariff. It is the same thing to him as if the government took from him one-third of the corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, beef, and other articles sold by him for the purpose of paying for store goods, and sold it for the benefit of the Treasury or handed it over to the protected producer or manufacturer. The evident result is, that this "*protection of labor*," so called, is in effect nothing more nor less than *taking the fruits of one man's labor and giving part of them to another and putting another part in to the Treasury.*

If on the one hand such a system protects *particular kinds* of labor, on the other it taxes *every other kind*. A tariff to tax labor would be a more appropriate name for it than a Tariff to protect labor; for it taxes the labor of a hundred to protect the labor of one. If it be a good system for mankind in general, then *taxation is a blessing*.

If such a system gave back in some mysterious way to the taxed citizen as much as it takes from him, *of what use would it be?* A law which should transfer the earnings of one to another in a circle, until every man should receive as much as he pays, could be of no use to any body. It could make no man richer or poorer. But the Protective System produces no such result. If it did, it would have no advocates. It is advocated on the ground that it *increases* the hoard of *some*; and can that be done without *diminishing* the hoard of others? But it does not content itself with giving to one *all* it takes from another; for a *part* of it goes into the Treasury. Where does that *part* come from? Is it *created* by the Tariff *out of nothing*? Or is it not derived from the *labor* of the county, taken from its *earnings*, subtracted from its *enjoyments*? And can a system give protection to labor which takes away a portion of its earnings *altogether*, and puts them into the Treasury? Is it *protection* to the Farmer's industry, that the government virtually takes from him a third or a tenth of all his surplus produce?

A Tariff may be an appropriate and easy mode of raising a revenue for the support of government. It is mainly a tax on income, is as little felt as any other, though perhaps more expensive, and is paid by the people almost without their knowing it. The stealthy manner in which it approaches the people's pockets, perhaps recommended it to the *few* as the best means by which they could enrich themselves by the labor of the *many*. Certain it is, that their *few* have *entered into partnership with the government* for the purpose of taxing the *many* for their common benefit, as well in the United States as in other nations. The government collects its portion of the tax by a duty on imported articles; the *few* collect their portion through the increased prices of their products and manufactures, caused by that duty. Whether the government or the favored few derive the greatest revenue from the partnership, depends on the proportions between the taxed articles imported from abroad, and similar articles produced or manufactured at home.

Suppose three fourths of the cotton goods consumed in the country be imported from which the Government raises a revenue of three millions, and the other fourth be manufactured in the United States. It is evident, that the price of the one fourth made at home will be increased in the same proportion as that of the three-fourths imported from abroad so that the manufacturers will collect a revenue of *one* million by the operation of the law which brings *three* into the Treasury. If *half* the goods consumed be manufactured at home, then the partners, the Government and the manufacturers get two millions each; and if three fourths be made at home and the manufacturers get *three* millions and the Government *one*. Just in degree as "protection" becomes *effective*, the portion of the tax received by the manufacturers increases, and when it succeeds in excluding the foreign articles altogether, the manufacturers get the *whole* and government *nothing*. When matters come to that pass, Government is obliged to replenish its coffers by *taxing* industry in some other way.

What is the difference in principle between a Protective Tariff Tax and a system of bounties? If, instead of a Protective Tariff enabling the manufacturers at Lowell to make the people pay ten millions of dollars for their fabrics more than they otherwise would, the Government should pay them ten millions out of the Treasury, would it not be denounced as little less than public robbery? Yet, what is the difference between collecting the money and giving it to them, and passing a law to enable them to collect it themselves? It is impossible, we think, to distinguish one of these modes of reaching the people's money from the other. Both are alike in taking the property of the many and giving it to the few.

POISONING WOLVES.—A correspondent of the Union Agriculturalist states that Strychnine is now much used by the farmers of Illinois for poisoning wolves, and with great success. He thinks if farmers generally would use it, wolves might soon be exterminated. One grain costs about a sixpence at the drug stores, and is sufficient to destroy eight wolves. One farmer in Illinois got ten dollars for the scalps of wolves he poisoned with 50 cents worth of Strychnine. The bounty on wolf scalps is five dollars each in Allen Co. Would it not be profitable to use this poison here?

NEW CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—Dr. Heller, member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, Paris, lately communicated to his society, that in Greece it is a practice to observe the tongues of those persons who have been bitten by dogs, because at the end of eight or nine days there appears on each side of the tongue, and near the upper part, pustules called slysses by the Greeks.—These pustules contains the whole rabid matter, and immediately they are cut out and the wounds cauterized, which prevents hydrophobia.

A lady gives the following recipe for the cure of the whooping cough. To one quart of the decoction of lettuce stalks (strained) add one pint of molasses, and boil the admixture over a gentle fire, and administer one table spoonful of the syrup to the patient every time the cough comes on. She has tried the preparation in her own family and found it always effectual in removing that troublesome and dangerous disease.

THE MURRAIN.—This disease has in many places the present season proved fatal to cattle, and although we have much more faith in prevention than in the cure of this disease, still the following from Mr. Forsyth, in Canada, is given in the hope that it may prove as effectual as it is said to be: "Give 1½ oz. pearlash dissolved in two quarts of iron water, (from blacksmith's trough.) If not better in 5 hours, give half an ounce more in a quart of water. The iron water should be warm. Give no drink but warm for two days. Give warm mash to eat.—This treatment in nine cases out of ten will be successful."

A TALE
Of the Refugees of West Jersey.

The little town of Dorchester, situated on the Maurice river, was once far more important than at present; for while every thing else in this wide country prospers, it is slowly but surely falling to decay. Many years have passed since I visited it, and even then it was a melancholy sight. Houses which I could remember as once inhabited were tenantless, and often roofless—and fields, which, when I last saw them, were waving with corn, now lay white and desolate, scorched with the rays of an August sun.—Fences were torn down—tenements were tottering to ruin—the skeletons of old sloops lay bleaching on the shore—even an ancient church-yard hard by was turned into a desolate common, and over the whole scene decay appeared to reign with melancholy sceptre.

It was different once, though that was years ago. But I only allude to the place to call to mind how fleeting every thing is in this careworn world.

About a mile back of the village stands an old weather-beaten house, built of hewn logs, and consisting of a single room below, and a narrow garret above. It now forms the kitchen of a more modern structure, but at the period of the Revolution, and indeed, until within a few years it stood alone. It is a plain old tenement, and stands at right angles with the road. Behind it is or was, a garden, stretching down to a little swamp, through which ran a stream of clear, cool water, at which, many a time I have drunk. An apple orchard once stood on the right of the house and a modest barn in front, though time may have leveled these, long since, with the dust. But that is neither here or there—so I will go on with my story.

It was a bright day in early summer, when a young girl stood in the door of the house, looking anxiously up the road, as if watching some expected one. The sun was just sinking behind the forest trees, casting his mellow light along the sandy road and over the dark sombre green of the melancholy pines. Every thing in repose—scarcely a breath of air stirred the leaves—the lowing of cattle was heard faint, from afar—the ripple of the little stream came pleasantly to the ear, and the hum of insects growing every moment more low, died away at last.—Still that young girl watched. She was beautiful, but it was the beauty of a high resolve and of a proud form. Neither did she, when you looked at her a second time, appear so young as she at first seemed.—She was perhaps eighteen, she could not be over twenty, and yet had it not been for an air of womanly dignity about her, she might have passed for a girl of sixteen only.

"What can detain him?" at length she said as shading her eyes with her hand she gazed anxiously from the door.

The words had scarcely been spoken before a figure emerged from the woods up the road, and with a glad smile, she was rushing forward a pace or two to meet the comer, when suddenly she checked her steps, she turned pale as death, and scarcely ejaculating "The Refugee," she hurried back to the house.

The cause of her emotion was easily explained by the character of her approaching visitor. The Refugees were, at that day, the Brigands of West Jersey. Taking advantage of the turmoil of the times, and the absence of most of the male population in the continental army, they ravaged the country at will, plundering and burning farm houses—and even, in some instances, committing personal violence upon females. They were, consequently, the terror of the country.

Of these men David Rowel; or, as he was familiarly called from the darkness of his complexion, "Black Davy," was the most notorious. Sometimes moving alone and sometimes accompanied by others, but always marking his track with some outrage,—he had gained for himself a notoriety as wide spread as it was terrible. It was the sight of this individual which checked the steps of the young girl, and drove her, trembling, to seek refuge in her home.

But her fear, it seemed, soon vanished. She had scarcely crossed her threshold, before, as if actuated by some sudden recollection, she hastily turned back, and with an unshrinking face though a beating heart, confronted the Refugee. Whatever was her motive, her fearless demeanor abashed the renegade. He stopped and was silent.

"What want you, what would you have, sir, why do you seek a lonely house like this at such an hour?" asked the girl with flashing eyes.

The abashed refugee had by this time recovered his confidence and with an easy air he whistled aloud, and then answered the girl:

"Not so fast, mistress, not so fast, we are here after your good man, my dear and tho' you have been married only a fortnight or so we must settle our accounts with him.—I have signalled my men and you see they are coming. We must search your house—come on boys," and with these words the renegade, accompanied by the three rough looking men, who had just come up in answer to his call, passed into the house.—The young wife (for such she was) gazed after them and lifting her hands on high, murmured a thanksgiving that her husband had not yet come.

In about a quarter of an hour the men returned and, swearing loudly at their ill success began to search among the few outhouses for the master of the place; but their efforts were in vain. The young wife, meanwhile, though betraying no sign of fear, stood still, not knowing but that the enraged ruffians would the next moment take her life, or do what, to her, would be worse than death.

"By ——, this is too bad," said the leader, after their unsuccessful search, "he will certainly be here some time to-night—let us wait for the rascally rebel, and shoot him down on his own threshold."

The brutal proposition just suited his desperate followers, and taking up their quarters within, they ordered the young wife to prepare them some supper. Though loath ing the sight of her tormentors and trembling momentarily lest her husband should arrive, she was forced to obey their commands. She contrived however, always to keep in sight of the door, so as to obtain a view of her husband, as soon as he emerged from the woods, determining to warn him at once to flee though she herself would risk her life thereby.

Suddenly she darted towards the door, for her keen eye had detected the one so long looked for, and waving her hand shouted, "Fly—fly—Richard—fly."

"What the ——— does the jade mean?" angrily exclaimed the leader of the refugees, rushing after her; and lifting his piece, he continued, "come on or you are a dead man."

For an instant the husband paused. He saw at a glance the situation of affairs, and though it was agony to leave his wife in such hands, he knew it would be certain death for him to approach the house. His firm republican principles had made the refugees, and tories his political foes; and he knew that more than once "Black Davy" had sworn to take away his life. His only hope was in a precipitate retreat. That no personal injury would be offered to his wife, he felt almost certain, for deeds of that character had never yet been attributed to the present leader of the refugees. These rapid thoughts caused a momentary delay, which had well nigh proved his ruin. The refugee captain had already raised his piece, and when he saw the husband turn to flee, he fired. But the self devoted wife, at that very instant, sprung forward and struck up the musket, at the peril of her life. The ball whizzed harmlessly over her husband's head, and in another moment he was lost in the surrounding forest. The ruffian turned with the scowl of a demon on his face, and flung his heavy piece in the air struck down the heroic wife. The refugee gazed on her a moment, and then with a heavy curse called his men to follow him in pursuit of the flying husband.

An hour after the husband returned, having thrown his pursuers at fault. Language cannot describe his emotions on beholding the condition of his wife. A neighbor chancing to pass apparently some ten minutes after the refugee had departed, had discovered her senseless on the ground. She was now scarcely revived and could with difficulty speak. Yet she strove to smile, and faintly extended her hand to her husband, calling him in those fond tones which only she could use.

"By all that is holy," exclaimed the agonized man, as he rushed from her bedside, "I will avenge this on that renegade, or die in the attempt. But Ellen must not know it. I will wait until she is asleep and then do part on my errand. God will favor the right."

The stars were faint and few that night, as the bold farmer, exhorting from the kind neighbor a promise of secrecy, stole out into the air, armed with his trusty piece, and after looking a moment at the sky above, struck rapidly across the forest. In less than an hour he had visited two farm houses and obtained three neighbors to aid him in his design. Striking right into the heart of the forest, they pushed on for several hours, without any apparent fatigue and almost in silence. At length they came to a halt.

"Their haunt is somewhere about here, I have learned," said the husband, "I heard it by chance from one of their gang who mistook me for Bill Richings, who you know, was supposed to have no objection to their ways. I shouldn't be surprised, if the knowledge of my possessing this information, has led to the attack to night.

"Hark," said one of the band, "do you not hear a tread coming through the woods?"

"It is—it is—we have found them—lie close now, and wait till they come up."

The group instantly relapsed into silence and each of them taking a position behind a huge tree, or some fallen trunk in the swamp waited breathlessly for the approach of the comers, whose tread might be heard, growing more and more distinct, as they approached. Directly voices were heard, conversing in a careless tone—then a loud laugh rung across the night, and a momentary silence, one of the approaching band burst into a song.

"Now is our time," whispered the husband, to one of his companions, "take the right hand man, and leave the leader to me—ready—fire."

The report of their rifles rung sharply through the woods, and three of the refugees leaping into the air, fell dead upon the ground. The piece of the husband flashed in the pan, but did not go off. The captain of the renegades was unharmed. Springing back a few steps from the covert where his assailants lay concealed, he shouted

"We are betrayed—we must run for it, my boys," and before the enraged pursuers could well understand his intention, he had turned and fled, followed by those of his band, who still remained behind. It was no time, however for hesitation. The baffled husband was the first to dash from his covert, and without pausing to see whether the fallen men were dead or not, he thundered

"Forward—Forward—pursue them to the death."

And at once dashed off in pursuit. His companions hesitated but a moment, and then followed his example. Three of the refugees had escaped, but they were four in pursuit. Fear seemed, however, to have seized upon the renegades, else why should they have retreated before a force so little exceeding their own? It is probable, however, that they imagined a far greater number of the enraged inhabitants were on their track, for they could scarcely suppose that four men would have the hardihood to penetrate to their fastness, when their full number was known to equal a dozen. Whatever was their motive, however, they continued their flight, their pursuers the while pressing hotly in their rear.

It was toward morning when two individuals emerged upon the edge of an abrupt hill many miles from the fastness of the refugees. One of them was the Captain of the refugees—his pursuer was the injured husband.—Both the companions of the outlaw had already been overtaken and slain. The eagerness of the husband had outstripped the pace of his companions, and after a pursuit of hours, he was now on the point of coming up with the refugee.

The rapid pace of the two men, pursuing and pursued, brought the latter to the edge of the abrupt hill before he was aware of it and he saw at a glance that further flight was impossible. He turned and beheld only one foe in sight. He could hear the shouts of the others far behind in the forest, and he resolved to grapple with the foremost pursuers, and by destroying him effect his escape before the others came up. He turned at bay. The rifles of both the combatants had been discharged in the pursuit, and they now stood face to face, with no weapons but their hunting knives. A moment they gazed at each other with all their mutual hate sparkling in their eyes.

"Villain—murderer—traitor" ejaculated the husband, pale with passion, as he darted at the refugee.

The outlaw made no answer but he scowled a mortal defiance at his foe, and, drawing his knife, awaited the onset of his antagonist; it was terrible. For a few moments so incessant were their thrusts at each other, and so rapidly were these thrusts mutually parried that the eye could not follow the motions of the combatants. Now one, now the other seemed to have advantage. The dry leaves flew in showers around the contending foes, and the dust flew in clouds hiding them from the sight; not a word was spoken by either combatant. At length after one or two slight wounds on either side, at a desperate thrust made by the husband, his knife struck against the iron buckle of his antagonist's belt, and was shivered into pieces. The refugee saw his advantage and raised his knife to strike. As a last hope his pursuer grasped his wrist. A desperate struggle ensued. Both were men of great personal powers—but the out-law, having received a wound in the right arm was perhaps the weaker of the two. After a protracted contest he yielded, and in a fierce effort made by the husband to obtain the knife, it flew from the refugee's hand to the distance of some yards. By this time they had imperceptibly been dragged to the very edge of the hill, where a rugged precipice of some fifty feet shot perpendicularly downward. Gathering every energy for this last endeavor, the pursuing husband strove to force the outlaw over the precipice, and had partially succeeded in it, when he felt the gravelly bank giving away beneath them. With one hand he hastily grasped a twig, and with the other, making a gigantic effort he thrust his antagonist over the precipice, so that the out law dangled in the air, having no support but the hold he kept upon the left arm of his antagonist. All hope for the refugee was over; but he determined that his foe should perish with him. Moments passed away, at every one of which the bank gave way more and more. The utmost efforts of the victor to shake off the dying man were in vain, and he felt that his last hour was come. He heard no more even the shouts of his friends, and with a sickening sensation he felt they had either lost their way or deserted him. Could they only come up he might have been saved. He felt the twig begin to yield—he had already slipped half off the bank—and the struggles of the dying man were becoming more desperate every moment. He gazed at the gulf below. Broken limbs of trees, and uprooted pines lay mingled promiscuously together, so that to fall into the abyss would be certain destruction. The countenance of the out-law already wore a demoniacal smile in contemplation of the ruin to which he was dragging the young man. And that bridegroom—was there no hope for him? none! all was gone. He gave one thought of his bride—one look toward heaven—one prayer to his God, and then shut his eyes against the awful catastrophe he felt had come. Suddenly, however, a sharp report, as of a rifle rung wildly in his ears, and at the same instant, he felt the hold of the out-law relax from his arm. He opened his eye only to behold the dying man shooting like an arrow down the abyss—only to see his mangled body lying shattered on the trunks of the trees below. In a moment he was drawn away from the bank and clasped in the arms of his companions, who coming up at the very last moment had, by shooting the out'aw in the heart, rescued their friend from a horrid death.

It was a glad night, that one at the little farm house, after the return of the hardy adventurers from their expedition. Ellen was by this time completely recovered, and a happier evening never was spent by too fond young hearts than by the young bridegroom and his bride.

The refugees were from that time extirpated in the vicinity. But their memory yet survives and though the incidents of this tale depending hitherto on tradition for preservation, are now known to very few, yet there are still living, or were some years ago one or two tottering patriarchs, whose eyes would kindle, and whose breath would come quick as they told of the out-law's fate.

The spot where the fastness of the refugees was located, is deep in one of those tangled swamps, which skirt the shores of Maurice river, and which are almost impervious to the sunshine, and impenetrable to the foot of man. It is many a long day since the writer of this sketch penetrated to it under the guidance of an old woodsman; and he will never forget the refreshing draught he took at the little spring of cedar water, hard by the tenement. The rude cabin which the out-laws had constructed had for years laid rotting on the earth—the wild deer had trodden gaily over the spot where it once stood—young saplings and then rugged trees had sprung up within the circuit of its fallen walls, and only a few decayed timbers, crumbling with age, and covered with moss, betokened the position of that dreaded habitation.

The hill upon which the final encounter of the combatants took place, is, to this day, shown not far from a little creek, emptying into the Maurice river, some miles from Dorchester. It is still a bold rugged, broken precipice, though within the last forty years it has fallen considerably away thro' the action of the snows and rain. The little ravine into which the outlaw fell is now half filled up with slides of earth from the precipice above. Tradition, however, still preserves the exact spot where the conflict occurred, and well do we remember the eagerness with which in our boyish days, we listened as we stood on the hill, to an old veteran's thrilling account of the outlaw's DEATH STRUGGLE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday afternoon, May 2, 1842.

The Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, met pursuant to adjournment.

Present his honor the Mayor and Messrs. Moon, Cooper, Sharp, Dewey, Scott and Rumsey.

A petition was presented from eight citizens, holding 1070 feet of real estate on Washington street, praying that said street from Lafayette to Clinton street be graded.

Also, another from 12 citizens, holding 1080 feet of real estate on the same street between Clinton street and the creek, praying to have that portion graded.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Cooper, the prayer of said petitions was granted, and the work ordered to be completed on or before the 20th day of July next by the property holders of said Washington street between Lafayette street and the creek lying west on Washington street as is in said petitions mentioned and that if the same be not completed by that time a tax will be levied upon said property, for the purpose of completing the same.

A petition was then presented for having Pearl Street and the adjacent lots drained.

Mr. Cooper then moved that a committee of two be appointed to examine Pearl Street and the adjacent lots and if they deem it expedient to drain the same; *provided*, that the cost thereof does not exceed the sum of five dollars.

Whereupon, the President appointed Messrs. Rumsey and Scott said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey, Charles Bellaire was allowed forty eight dollars and seventy-five cents for building a bridge and embankment at the Raccoon Run.

On motion of Mr. Sharp, Joseph H. McMaken, Edward Stapleford and Henry R. Colerick were allowed one dollar each for services as Judges of the March election 1842, and Lysander Williams and C. C. Jeffords one dollar each, for their services as clerks of said election.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, B. B. Stevens' accounts were laid on the table until next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Scott, R. J. Dawson's account was laid on the table until next meeting.

Mr. Benjamin Smith then presented his petition to keep a grocery in Ward No. 3.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Rumsey, Benjamin Smith was licensed to keep a grocery in Ward No. 2, in this city, for one year, by paying into the city Treasury the sum of fifty dollars, and complying with the ordinances in such case made and provided.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey, M. W. Hubbell was appointed Fire Warden of Ward No. 6, of this City in place of Samuel Edsall, who was illegally appointed.

Mr. Rumsey then moved that the taxable property of the City, for the year 1842, consist of both real and personal property, and that a poll tax of fifty cents be assessed upon each male inhabitant of said city over the age of 21 years and under the age of fifty years which motion prevailed.

Mr. Moon of the Committee heretofore appointed to procure hose for the fire engine, was on motion of Mr. Rumsey, excused.

Mr. Dewey of the Committee heretofore appointed to procure hose for the fire engine was on motion of Mr. Scott excused.

Mr. Cooper then moved that a committee of two be appointed to procure one hundred and fifty feet of hose for the fire engine, which motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President appointed Messrs. Rumsey and Sharp, said committee.

On motion of Mr. Scott the market house is ordered to be opened on the 10th, 12th and 14th days of the present month, and on each and every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday thereafter until otherwise ordered by the Council, and that the Recorder give notice of this order by publication in the Times and Sentinel.

On motion of Mr. Moon, Peter Kiser was appointed Market Master for the year 1842.

Mr. Cooper then moved that the rent of the stalls in the market house for the year 1842, be fixed at five dollars, which motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, William Lytle was allowed six dollars for his services as Recorder up to this date.

Ordered, That Wm. L. Moon be allowed three dollars, Hiram T. Dewey, three dollars, Philo Rumsey, two dollars, Henry Cooper, two dollars, and Henry Sharp, three dollars for their services as Aldermen, up to this date, and that Joseph Morgan be allowed three dollars for services as President of the Council up to this date.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, Dutchman was allowed twenty-five cents for hauling plank for Raccoon bridge—and John Edsall one dollar and twenty-five cents for hauling for said bridge.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, Samuel Edsall was allowed nine dollars and sixty cents for plank for Raccoon bridge.

On motion of Mr. Scott, John Embry was allowed $1 for hauling timber to said bridge.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, Lewis Bowden was allowed one dollar and twenty cents for timber for said bridge.

On motion of Mr. Scott, W. G. and G. W. Ewing were allowed one dollar and eighty cents for timber for said bridge.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, James N. Komada was allowed sixteen dollars and sixty cents for timber for said bridge.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, Patrick Burrett was allowed two dollars for burying hogs and dogs, and also Matthias Glynn fifty cents for the like service.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, Johns and Thompson were allowed eighteen dollars for six fire hats for the fire Wardens.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey, Patrick Scanlin for the use of the City Treasury was allowed twenty-four dollars and eighteen cents for work done on streets in 1841.

On motion of Mr. Sharp, Freeman and Brackenridge were allowed twelve dollars for buckets injured, and for refreshments for the fire company at a fire in March, 1842.

From the Baltimore Republican of April 15
Terrible Explosion—Awful Destruction of Life.

The steamboat Medora, Capt. Sutton, built for the Norfolk line, was about to start on a trip, when the sad accident occurred.—The forenoon being pleasant, a number of persons, invited to witness the performances of this splendidly built boat assembled on board to the amount of about one hundred and upwards, and had backed from the wharf about one hundred yards, when the boiler (the boat had but one, and that of immense dimensions) exploded scattering death and destruction in every direction. The explosion was tremendous, tearing off the upper deck, and carrying with it every person on it at the time. Some fell in the water and drowned—others were blown upon the land. Mr. Vickers was among the latter.—It is rumored, and we fear there is too much ground for the rumor, that a number of persons were in the forward cabin at the time, and, as the boat sunk immediately after the explosion, they have perished.

After the explosion the basin, the boats lying near at the time, and the wharf were literally covered fragments of the unfortunate Medora, which now lies a sunken and complete wreck.

By this lamentable catastrophe 24 persons are ascertained to have been killed and upwards of forty severely injured. As many persons were blown overboard, and it is probable many more were carried down in the vessel, it is to be feared that the loss of life greatly exceeds the above number.

A LONG CANE.—A traveller in his narrations of the wonders of foreign parts declared he knew a cane, in South America which was a mile long. The company looked incredulous and it was quite evident they were not prepared to swallow it, even if it should have been a sugar cane.

"Pray what cane was it?" asked one gentleman, sneeringly.

"It was a *hurri-cane*," replied the traveller.

Let no man neglect to pay for his paper because the amount of his subscription is so small that it makes but "little difference." 'Many littles make a mickle. Let no man refrain from doing his duty because the example of one can have but little influence. The world is made up of ones, and not one of God's creatures is too insignificant to exercise some influence. Let no one transgress once, intending to do so no more. Once within the influence of vice, it is difficult, to escape. 'Put not off till to-morrow what may be done to day. Deferred good often becomes positive evil, and 'hell is paved with good intentions.' Withhold not your mite from the calls of charity, because it is little.

What if the little drop should say,
'So small a drop as I,
Can ne'er refresh those thirsty fields—
I'll tarry in the sky.'

What, if the shining beam of noon
Should in its fountain stay,
Because its feeble light alone
Cannot create a day?

Doth not each rain drop help to form
One cool refreshing shower,
And every ray of light to warm
And beautify the flower!

NEW ROAD.—The Canadians are constructing a road upon a novel plan from Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontario, to Port Sarinia, opposite Fort Gratiot, upon a plan quite new.—They cut out the whole line 100 feet wide, grubbing 2 rods wide, grade and level and drain as for a turnpike—covering it with 3 inch plank, laid across the road upon 6 inch scantling, the plank to rest upon the soil, so that there be no circulation of air beneath. The cost not over $2,500 per mile.

If a farmer can have but one kind of team, it will of course be oxen, because it is the cheapest and will do the most work. Horses are only preferred because they will do light work so much quicker. But is there any good reason why oxen should work so much slower than horses? Is not the chief cause, in their being trained to work? A young steer walks off as lively as a colt; and many a boy has cursed their swiftness when chasing one for an hour over a pasture, that he wanted to yoke; but when a pair are broken, they are either put in with old oxen slow as mud-turtles, or else a load is attached to them which they can hardly move, *to keep them from running away*. The steers are learnt to work, and are also learnt that it must be done slow. Colts are not trained in this way, therefore we see the difference in their activity at work.—*Union Agriculturalist.*

Exemption of Household furniture.—One of the good things done by the Legislature before its adjournment was the passage of the law exempting household furniture to the value of $150 from seizure under executions or landlords' warrants. This humane measure will save the unfortunate poor a great deal of cruelty and distress inflicted by such remorseless landlords or unfeeling creditors as were willing to strip them of the bare necessaries of life to satisfy a small debt or a few shillings of rent.—*N. Y. Star.*

New mode of propagating Fruit Trees.—The New Hampshire Whig says—"Two of the best farmers within our knowledge secure their fruit trees thus: they dig at some distance from the body of a fruit tree until they find a root, which they cut off. The part disjointed from the tree is turned up so as to appear above the ground. This sends forth shoots the first season and will bear in a few years fruit precisely like the parent tree. Let those whose trees are decaying, or who wish to increase good varieties, try the experiment."

A man has been committed to jail in Sullivan county, N. Y., for having three wives. He must feel somewhat relieved.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 2. FORT WAYNE IA., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1842. NUMBER 45.

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

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THE MUSE.

From the Index.

POLITICAL DEATH AND BURIAL OF WHIG PIPE-LAYERS.

A PARODY ON THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

Not a song was heard, nor a hard cider note,
As off for Salt river they hurried,
No Whig bawled a farewell shout,
For they looked confoundedly flurried.

Their hale of victory faded in night,
In spite of their twisting and turning,
For the coon's grease gave a misty light,
In the log hut dimly burning.

Deep sighs there came from the strong whig's breast,
'Twas office alone that bound him,
But now he lays like a sucker at rest,
With his coon skins strewed around him.

Few and short were the hurried words they said,
As they gazed on each other in sorrow,
But solemly said, now the big Bank is dead,
Oh! where shall we go for to borrow!

They thought, as they gazed on the pipe-layer's bed,
And tucked up his coon-skin pillow,
That the fumes of hard cider were still in his head,
And round their hats twined the green willow.

Mournfully they talk of the pipe-layers gone
For staying at home they upbraid them;
They'll pay them again, if they'll only keep on
Laying pipe where before they have laid them.

But half of their pipe-laying task was done,
When flooded from the field they're retiring.
And they know by the peal of the thundering gun,
That the Locos are joyously firing.

Log cabins, they are sullenly pulling them down,
'Tis easy, they're built but one story;
In the fumes of hard cider their troubles they'll drown,
Let us leave them alone in their glory!!!

From the Union Democrat.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

What it is—says protection means taxation—taxes a hundred for the benefit of one—if equal, it is of no use—advocated because it is not equal—it is a partnership between the Government and a favored few to tax the many for their common benefit—proportions of the profit—the same as a system of bounties.

We come now to that great question of political economy, a *Protective Tariff*.

A *Protective Tariff* is made up of duties imposed on the produce and manufactures of other nations when imported into the United States, for the purpose of encouraging or sustaining similar products and manufactures among ourselves.

The first point to be considered is, *how do such duties operate to encourage or sustain home products and manufactures?* Obviously BY INCREASING THEIR PRICES. The first effect of a Protective Tariff is, to raise the prices of the protected articles and enable the producers or manufacturers to get more than they otherwise could.—Thus they make a profit when they otherwise could not, or increase the profits they before made. It is thus and *thus only*, that a Protective Tariff accomplishes the end proposed. If it *do not increase prices, it gives no protection* and is a dead letter.

Tariff men generally look only at this side of the question. "*Protection*" is a charming word, and in the abstract is descriptive of an excellent thing. But statesmen should look at every side of a public question and examine the bearings of proposed measures on every class of the community.

The second and a most important point to be considered, is, WHO PAYS *the increase of prices produced by a protective Tariff?*—It is not paid by the foreign producers or manufacturers; for the taxed articles leave their hands before the duty is imposed. It can only reach them by injuring their market and reducing the prices of their products; but just in proportion as it has that effect, it ceases to afford any protection to ours. It is imposed in our own ports, and in the first instance paid by the importing merchant.—He adds it to the price of the goods and charges it to the next purchaser, and this process is repeated by every dealer through whose hands they pass until they reach the Farmer, Mechanic or other consumer. Out of the consumers, the great mass of the people, the increased duty comes at last, augmented ten, twenty, thirty and often fifty per cent by the profits of the importing and retail merchants,

The result is, that the *whole people* are made to pay increased prices for the goods they *buy* that a *few of the people* may get greater prices for the articles they *sell*.—The *whole* people are deprived by law of a part of their earnings, not to support their Government, but to increase the income of a few of the people. The *whole people* are deprived of a part of their comforts, to increase the comforts of a few of the people. If the price of broadcloth, flannel, cotton cloth, or any other article purchased by the Farmer, be increased 50 per cent by a Protective Tariff, he can buy only two thirds as much with the proceeds of his surplus produce as he could if there were no Tariff. It is the same thing to him as if the government took from him one third of the corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, beef, and other articles sold by him for the purpose of paying for store goods, and sold it for the benefit of the Treasury or handed it over to the protected producer or manufacturer. The evident result is, that this "*protection of labor*," so called, is in effect nothing more nor less than *taking the fruits of one man's labor and giving part of them to another and putting another part into the Treasury.*

If on the one hand such a system protects *every other kind*. A tariff to tax labor would be a more appropriate name for it than a Tariff to protect labor: for it taxes the labor of a hundred to protect the labor of one. If it be a good system for mankind in general then *taxation is a blessing*.

It such a system gave back in some mysterious way to the taxed citizen as much as it takes from him, *of what use would it be?* A law which should transfer the earnings of one to another in a circle, until every man should receive as much as he pays, could be of no use to any body. It could make no man richer or poorer. But the Protective System produces no such result. If it did, it would have no advocates. It is advocated on the ground that it *increases* the hoard of some; and can that be done without *diminishing* the hoard of others? But it does not content itself with giving to one *all* it takes from another; for a *part* of it goes into the Treasury. Where does that *part* come from? Is it *created* by the Tariff *out of nothing*? Or is it not derived from the *labor* of the country, taken from its *earnings*, subtracted from its *enjoyments*? And can a system give protection to labor which takes away a portion of its earnings *altogether*, and puts them into the Treasury? Is it *protection* to the Farmer's industry, that the government virtually takes from him a third or a tenth of all his surplus produce?

A Tariff may be an appropriate and easy mode of raising a revenue for the support of government. It is mainly a tax on income, as as little felt as any other, though perhaps more expensive, and is paid by the people almost without their knowing it. The stealthy manner in which it approaches the people's pockets, perhaps recommended it to the *few* as the best means by which they could enrich themselves by the labor of the *many*. Certain it is, that *their few have entered into partnership with the government* for the purpose of taxing the *many* for their common benefit, as well in the United States as in other nations. The government collects its portion of the tax by a duty on imported articles; the *few* collect their portion through the increased prices of their products and manufactures, caused by that duty. Whether the government or the favored few derive the greatest revenue from the partnership, depends on the proportions between the taxed articles imported from abroad, and similar articles produced or manufactured at home.

Suppose three fourths of the cotton goods consumed in the country be imported from which the Government raises a revenue of three millions, and the other fourth be manufactured in the United States: It is evident, that the price of the one fourth made at home will be increased in the same proportion as that of the three fourths imported from abroad so that the manufacturers will collect a revenue of *one* million by the operation of the law which brings *three* into the Treasury. If *half* the goods consumed be manufactured at home, then the partners, the Government and the manufacturers get two millions each; and if three fourths be made at home and the manufacturers get *three* millions and the Government *one*. Just in degree as "protection" becomes *effective*, the portion of the tax received by the manufacturers increases, and when it succeeds in excluding the foreign articles altogether, the manufacturers get the *whole* and government *nothing*. When matters come to that pass, Government is obliged to replenish its coffers by *taxing* industry in some other way.

What is the difference in principle between a Protective Tariff Tax and a system of bounties? If, instead of a Protective Tariff enabling the manufacturers at Lowell to make the people pay ten millions of dollars for their fabrics more than they otherwise would, the Government should pay them ten millions out of the Treasury, would it not be denounced as little less than public robbery? Yet, what is the difference between collecting the money and giving it to them, and passing a law to enable them to collect it themselves? It is impossible, we think, to distinguish one of these modes of reaching the people's money from the other. Both are alike in taking the property of the many and giving it to the few.

POISONING WOLVES.—A correspondent of the Union Agriculturalist states that Strychnine is now much used by the farmers of Illinois for poisoning wolves, and with great success. He thinks if farmers generally would use it, wolves might soon be exterminated. One grain costs about a sixpence at the drug stores, and is sufficient to destroy eight wolves. One farmer in Illinois got ten dollars for the scalps of wolves he poisoned with 50 cents worth of Strychnine. The bounty on wolf scalps is five dollars each in Allen Co. Would it not be profitable to use this poison here?

NEW CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—Dr. Heller, member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, Paris, lately communicated to his society, that in Greece it is a practice to observe the tongues of those persons who have been bitten by dogs, because at the end of eight or nine days there appears on each side of the tongue, and near the upper part, pustules called elyasses by the Greeks.—These pustules contains the whole rabid matter, and immediately they are cut out and the wounds cauterized, which prevents hydrophobia.

A lady gives the following recipe for the cure of the whooping cough. To one quart of the decoction of lettuce stalks (strained) add one pint of molasses, and boil the admixture over a gentle fire, and administer one table spoonful of the syrup to the patient every time the cough comes on. She has tried the preparation in her own family and found it always effectual in removing that troublesome and dangerous disease.

THE MORRAIN.—This disease has in many places the present season proved fatal to cattle, and although we have much more faith in prevention than in the cure of this disease, still the following from Mr. Forsyth, in Canada, is given in the hope that it may prove as effectual as it is said to be: "Give 1½ oz. pearlash dissolved in two quarts of iron water. (from blacksmith's trough.) If not better in 5 hours, give half an ounce more in a quart of water. The first water should be warm. Give no drink but warm for two days. Give warm mash to eat.—This treatment to nine cases out of ten will be

A TALE

Of the Refugees of West Jersey.

The little town of Dorchester, situated on the Maurice river, was once far more important than at present; for while every thing else in this wide country prospers, it is slowly but surely falling to decay. Many years have passed since I visited it, and even then it was a melancholy sight. Houses which I could remember as once inhabited were tenantless, and often roofless—and fields which, when I last saw them, were waving with corn, now lay white and desolate, scorched with the rays of an August sun.—Fences were torn down—tenements were tottering to ruin—the skeletons of old sloops lay bleaching on the shore—even an ancient church-yard hard by was turned into a desolate common, and over the whole scene decay appeared to reign with melancholy sceptre.

It was different once, though that was years ago. But I only glude to the place to call to mind how fleeting every thing is in this careworn world.

About a mile back of the village stand an old weather-beaten house, built of hewn logs, and consisting of a single room below, and a narrow garret above. It now forms the kitchen of a more modern structure, but at the period of the Revolution, and indeed until within a few years it stood alone. It is a plain old tenement, and stands at right angles with the road. Behind it is or was, a garden, stretching down to a little swamp, through which ran a stream of clear, cool water, at which, many a time I have drank. An apple orchard once stood on the right of the house and a modest barn in front, though time may have leveled these, long since, with the dust. But that is neither here or there—so I will go on with my story.

It was a bright day in early summer, when a young girl stood in the door of the house, looking anxiously up the road, as if watching some expected one. The sun was just sinking behind the forest trees, casting his mellow light along the sandy road and over the dark sombre green of the melancholy pines. Every thing in repose—scarcely a breath of air stirred the leaves—the lowing of cattle was heard faint, from afar—the ripple of the little stream came pleasantly to the ear, and the hum of insects growing every moment more low, died away at last.—Still that young girl watched. She was beautiful, but it was the beauty of a high resolve and of a proud form. Neither did she, when you looked at her a second time, appear so young as she at first seemed.—She was perhaps eighteen, she could not be over twenty, and yet had it not been for an air of womanly dignity about her, she might have passed for a girl of sixteen only.

"What can detain him?" at length she said as shading her eyes with her hand she gazed anxiously from the door.

The words had scarcely been spoken before a figure emerged from the woods up the road, and with a glad smile, she was rushing forward a pace or two to meet the comer, when suddenly she checked her steps, she turned pale as death, and scarcely ejaculating "The Refugee," she hurried back to the house.

The cause of her emotion was easily explained by the character of her approaching visitor. The Refugees were, at that day, the Brigands of West Jersey. Taking advantage of the turmoil of the times, and the absence of most of the male population in the continental army, they ravaged the country at will, plundering and burning farm houses—and even, in some instances, committing personal violence upon females. They were, consequently, the terror of the country.

Of these men David Rowel; or, as he was familiarly called from the darkness of his complexion, "Black Davy," was the most notorious. Sometimes moving alone and sometimes accompanied by others, but always marking his track with some outrage,—he had gained for himself a notoriety as wide spread as it was terrible. It was the sight of this individual which checked the steps of the young girl, and drove her, trembling, to seek refuge in her home.

But her fear, it seemed, soon vanished. She had scarcely crossed her threshold before, as if actuated by some sudden recollection, she hastily turned back, and with an unshrinking face though a beating heart, confronted the Refugee. Whatever was her motive, her fearless demeanor abashed the renegade. He stopped and was silent.

"What want you, what would you have, sir, why do you seek a lonely house like this at such an hour?" asked the girl with flashing eyes.

The abashed refugee had by this time recovered his confidence and with an easy air he whistled aloud, and then answered the girl:

"Not so fast, mistress, not so fast, we are here after your good man, my dear and tho' you have been married only a fortnight or so we must settle our accounts with him.—I have signalled my men and you see they are coming. We must search your house—come on boys," and with these words the renegade, accompanied by the three rough looking men, who had just come up in answer to his call, passed into the house.—The young wife (for such she was) gazed after them and lifting her hands on high, murmured a thanksgiving that her husband had not yet come.

In about a quarter of an hour the men returned and, swearing loudly at their ill success began to search among the few outhouses for the master of the place; but their efforts were in vain. The young wife, meanwhile, though betraying no sign of fear, stood still, not knowing but that the enraged ruffians would the next moment take her life, or do what, to her, would be worse than death.

"By ——, this is too bad," said the leader, after their unsuccessful search, "he will certainly be here some time to-night—let us wait for the rascally rebel, and shoot him down on his own threshold."

The brutal proposition just suited his desperate followers, and taking up their quarters within, they ordered the young wife to prepare them some supper. Though loathing the sight of her tormentors and trembling momentarily lest her husband should arrive, she was forced to obey their commands. She contrived however, always to keep in sight of the door, so as to obtain a view of her husband, as soon as he emerged from the woods, determining to warn him at once to flee though she herself would risk her life thereby.

Suddenly she darted towards the door, for her keen eye had detected the one so long looked for, and waving her hand shouted, "Fly—fly—Richard—fly."

"What the ——— does the jade mean!" ingrily exclaimed the leader of the refugees, rushing after her; and lifting his piece, he continued, "come on or you are a dead man."

For an instant the husband paused. He saw at a glance the situation of affairs, and though it was agony to leave his wife in such hands, he knew it would be certain death for him to approach the house. His firm republican principles had made the refugees and tories his political foes, and he knew that more than once "Black Davy" had sworn to take away his life. His only hope was in a precipitate retreat. That no personal injury would be offered to his wife, he felt almost certain, for deeds of that character had never yet been attributed to the present leader of the refugees. These rapid thoughts caused a momentary delay, which had well nigh proved his ruin. The refugee captain had already raised his piece, and when he saw the husband turn to flee, he fired. But the self devoted wife, at that very instant, sprang forward and struck up the musket, at the peril of his life. The ball whizzed harmlessly over her husband's head, and in another moment he was lost in the surrounding forest. The ruffian turned with the scowl of a demon on his face, and lifting his heavy piece in the air struck down the heroic wife. The refugee gazed on her a moment, and then with a heavy curse called his men to follow him in pursuit of the flying husband.

An hour after the husband returned, having thrown his pursuers at fault. Language cannot describe his emotions on beholding the condition of his wife. A neighbor chancing to pass apparently some ten minutes after the refugee had departed, had discovered her senseless on the ground. She was now scarcely revived and could with difficulty speak. Yet she strove to smile, and faintly extended her hand to her husband, calling him in those fond tones which only she could use.

"By all that is holy," exclaimed the agonized man, as he rushed from her bedside, "I will avenge this on that renegade, or die in the attempt. But Ellen must not know it. I will wait until she is asleep and then depart on my errand. God will favor the right."

The stars were faint and few that night, as the bold farmer, extorting from the kind neighbor a promise of secrecy, stole out into the air, armed with his trusty piece, and after looking a moment at the sky above, struck rapidly across the forest. In less than an hour he had visited two farm houses and obtained three neighbors to aid him in his design. Striking right into the heart of the forest, they pushed on for several hours, without any apparent fatigue and almost in silence. At length they came to a halt.

"Their haunt is somewhere about here, I have learned," said the husband, "I heard it by chance from one of their gang who mistook me for Bill Richings, who you know, was supposed to have no objection to their ways. I shouldn't be surprised, if the knowledge of my possessing this information, hailed to the attack to night.

"Hark," said one of the band, "do you not hear a tread coming through the woods?"

"It is—it is—we have found them—lie close now, and wait till they come up."

The group instantly relapsed into silence and each of them taking a position behind a huge tree, or some fallen trunk in the swamp waited breathlessly for the approach of the comers, whose tread might be heard, growing more and more distinct, as they approached. Directly voices were heard, conversing in a careless tone—then a loud laugh rung across the night, and a momentary silence, one of the approaching band burst into a song.

"Now is our time," whispered the husband, to one of his companions, "take the right hand man, and leave the leader to me—ready—fire."

The report of their rifles rung sharply through the woods, and three of the refugees leaping into the air, fell dead upon the ground. The piece of the husband flashed in the pan, but did not go off. The captain of the renegades was unharmed. Springing back a few steps from the covert where his assailants lay concealed, he shouted

"We are betrayed—we must run for it, my boys," and before the enraged pursuers could well understand his intention, he had turned and fled, followed by those of his band, who still remained behind. It was no time, however for hesitation. The baffled husband was the first to dash from his covert, and without pausing to see whether the fallen men were dead or not, he thundered

"Forward—Forward—pursue them to the death."

And at once dashed off in pursuit. His companions hesitated but a moment, and then followed his example. Three of the refugees had escaped, but they were four in pursuit. Fear seemed, however, to have seized upon the renegades, else why should they have retreated before a force so little exceeding their own? It is probable, however, that they imagined a far greater number of the enraged inhabitants were on their track, for they could scarcely suppose that four men would have the hardihood to penetrate to their fastness, when their full number was known to equal a dozen. Whatever was their motive, however, they continued their flight, their pursuers the while pressing hotly in their rear:

It was toward morning when two individuals emerged upon the edge of an abrupt hill many miles from the fastness of the refugees. One of them was the Captain of the refugees—his pursuer was the injured husband.—Both the companions of the outlaw had already been overtaken and slain. The eagerness of the husband had outstripped the pace of his companions, and after a pursuit of hours, he was now on the point of coming up with the refugee.

The rapid pace of the two men, pursuing and pursued, brought the latter to the edge of the abrupt hill before he was aware of it and he saw at a glance that further flight was impossible. He turned and beheld only one foe in sight. He could hear the shouts of the others far behind in the forest, and he resolved to grapple with the foremost pursuers, and by destroying him effect his escape before the others came up. He turned at bay. The rifles of both the combatants had been discharged in the pursuit, and they now stood face to face, with no weapons but their hunting knives. A moment they gazed at each other with all their mutual hate sparkling in their eyes.

"Villain—murderer—traitor" ejaculated the husband, pale with passion, as he darted at the refugee.

The outlaw made no answer but he scowled a mortal defiance at his foe, and, drawing his knife, awaited the onset of his antagonist; it was terrible. For a few moments so incessant were their thrusts at each other, and so rapidly were these thrusts mutually parried that the eye could not follow the motions of the combatants. Now one, now the other seemed to have advantage. The dry leaves flew in showers around the contending foes, and the dust flew in clouds hiding them from the sight; not a word was spoken by either combatant. At length after one or two slight wounds on either side, at a desperate thrust made by the husband, his knife struck against the iron buckle of his antagonist's belt, and was shivered into pieces. The refugee saw his advantage and raised his knife to strike. As a last hope his pursuer grasped his wrist. A desperate struggle ensued. Both were men of great personal powers—but the out-law, having received a wound in the right arm was perhaps the weaker of the two. After a protracted contest he yielded, and in a fierce effort made by the husband to obtain the knife, it flew from the refugee's hand to the distance of some yards. By this time they had imperceptibly been dragged to the very edge of the hill, where a rugged precipice of some fifty feet shot perpendicularly downward. Gathering every energy for this last endeavor, the pursuing husband strove to force the outlaw over the precipice, and had partially succeeded in it, when he felt the gravelly bank giving away beneath them. With one hand he hastily grasped a twig, and with the other, making a gigantic effort he thrust his antagonist over the precipice, so that the out law dangled in the air, having no support but the hold he kept upon the left arm of his antagonist. All hope for the refugee was over, but he determined that his foe should perish with him. Moments passed away, at every one of which the bank gave way more and more. The utmost efforts of the victor to shake off the dying man were in vain, and he felt that his last hour was come. He heard no more even the shouts of his friends; and with a sickening sensation he felt they had either lost their way or deserted him. Could they only come up he might have been saved. He felt the twig begin to yield—he had already slipped half off the bank—and the struggles of the dying man were becoming more desperate every moment. He gazed at the gulf below. Broken limbs of trees, and uprooted pines lay mingled promiscuously together so that to fall into the abyss would be certain destruction. The countenance of the out-law already wore a demonical smile in contemplation of the ruin to which he was dragging the young man. And that bridegroom—was there no hope for him?—Alas! all was gone. He gave one thought of his bride—one look toward heaven—one prayer to his God, and then shut his eyes against the awful catastrophe he felt had come. Suddenly, however, a sharp report, as of a rifle rung wildly in his ears, and at the same instant, he felt the hold of the out-law relax from his arm. He opened his eye only to behold the dying man shooting like an arrow down the abyss—only to see his mangled body lying shattered on the trunks of the trees below. In a moment he was drawn away from the bank and clasped in the arms of his companions, who coming up at the very last moment had, by shooting the outlaw in the heart, rescued their friend from a horrid death.

It was a glad night, that one at the little farm house, after the return of the hardy adventurers from their expedition. Ellen was by this time completely recovered, and a happier evening never was spent by too fond young hearts than by the young bridegroom and his bride.

The refugees were from that time extirpated in the vicinity. But their memory yet survives and though the incidents of this tale depeding hitherto on tradition for preservation, are now known to very few, yet there are still living, or were some years ago one or two tottering patriarchs, whose eyes would kindle, and whose breath would come quick as they told of the out-law's fate.

The spot where the fastness of the refugees was located, is deep in one of those tangled swamps, which skirt the shores of Maurice river, and which are almost impervious to the sunshine, and impenetrable to the foot of man. It is many a long day since the writer of this sketch penetrated to it under the guidance of an old woodsman; and he will never forget the refreshing draught he took at the little spring of cedar water, hard by the tenement. The rude cabin which the out-laws had constructed had for years laid rotting on the earth—the wild deer had trodden gaily over the spot where it once stood—young saplings and then rugged trees had sprung up within the circuit of its fallen walls, and only a few decayed timbers, crumbling with age, and covered with moss, betokened the position of that dreaded habitation.

The hill upon which the final encounter of the combatants took place, is, to this day, shown not far from a little creek, emptying into the Maurice river, some miles from Dorchester. It is still a bold rugged, broken precipice, though within the last forty years it has fallen considerably away thro' the action of the snows and rain. The little ravine into which the outlaw fell is now half filled up with slides of earth from the precipice above. Tradition, however, still preserves the exact spot where the conflict occurred, and well do we remember the eagerness with which in our boyish days we listened as we stood on the hill, to an old veteran's thrilling account of the outlaw's DEATH STRUGGLE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday afternoon, May 2, 1842.

The Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, met pursuant to adjournment.

Present his honor the Mayor and Messrs. Moon, Cooper, Sharp, Dewey, Scott and Rumsey.

A petition was presented from eight citizens, holding 1070 feet of real estate on Washington street, praying that said street from Lafayette to Clinton street be graded.

Also, another from 12 citizens, holding 1680 feet of real estate on the same street between Clinton street and the creek, praying to have that portion graded.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Cooper, the prayer of said petitions was granted, and the work ordered to be completed on or before the 20th day of July next by the property holders of said Washington street between Lafayette street and the creek lying west on Washington street as is in said petitions mentioned and that if the same be not completed by that time a tax will be levied upon said property, for the purpose of completing the same.

A petition was then presented for having Pearl Street and the adjacent lots drained.

Mr. Cooper then moved that a committee of two be appointed to examine Pearl Street and the adjacent lots and if they deem it expedient to drain the same; *provided*, that the cost thereof does not exceed the sum of five dollars.

Whereupon, the President appointed Messrs. Rumsey and Scott said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey, Charles Bellaire was allowed forty eight dollars and seventy-five cents for building a bridge and embankment at the Raccoon Run.

On motion of Mr. Sharp, Joseph H. McMaken, Edward Stapleford and Henry R. Colerick were allowed one dollar each for services as Judges of the March election 1842, and Lysander Williams and C. C. Jefferds one dollar each, for their services as clerks of said election.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, B. B. Stevens' accounts were laid on the table until next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Scott, R. J. Dawson's account was laid on the table until next meeting.

Mr. Benjamin Smith then presented his petition to keep a grocery in Ward No. 3.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Rumsey, Benjamin Smith was licensed to keep a grocery in Ward No. 3, in this city, for one year, by paying into the city Treasury the sum of fifty dollars, and complying with the ordinances in such case made and provided.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey, M. W. Hubbell was appointed Fire Warden of Ward No. 6, of this City in place of Samuel Edsall, who was illegally appointed.

Mr. Rumsey then moved that the taxable property of the City, for the year 1842, consist of both real and personal property, and that a poll tax of fifty cents be assessed upon each male inhabitant of said city over the age of 21 years and under the age of fifty years which motion prevailed,

Mr. Moon of the Committee heretofore appointed to procure hose for the fire engine, was on motion of Mr. Rumsey, excused.

Mr. Dewey of the Committee heretofore appointed to procure hose for the fire engine was on motion of Mr. Scott excused.

Mr. Cooper then moved that a committee of two be appointed to procure one hundred and fifty feet of hose for the fire engine, which motion prevailed.

Whereupon the President appointed Messrs. Rumsey and Sharp, said committee.

On motion of Mr. Scott the market house is ordered to be opened on the 10th, 12th and 14th days of the present month, and on each and every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday thereafter until otherwise ordered by the Council, and that the Recorder give notice of this order by publication in the Times and Sentinel.

On motion of Mr. Moon, Peter Kiser was appointed Market Master for the year 1842.

Mr. Cooper then moved that the rent of the stalls in the market house for the year 1842, be fixed at five dollars, which motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, William Lytle was allowed six dollars for his services as Recorder up to this date.

Ordered, That Wm. L. Moon, be allowed three dollars, Hiram T. Dewey, three dollars, Philo Rumsey, two dollars, Henry Cooper, two dollars, and Henry Sharp, three dollars for their services as Aldermen, up to this date, and that Joseph Morgan be allowed three dollars for services as President of the Council up to this date.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, Dutchman was allowed twenty-five cents for hauling plank for Raccoon bridge—and John Edsall one dollar and twenty-five cents for hauling for said bridge.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, Samuel Edsall was allowed nine dollars and sixty cents for plank for Raccoon bridge.

On motion of Mr. Scott, John Embry was allowed $1 for hauling timber to said bridge.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, Lewis Beeden was allowed one dollar and twenty cents for timber for said bridge.

On motion of Mr. Scott, W. G. and C. W. Ewing were allowed one dollar and eighty cents for timber for said bridge.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, James N. Kanada was allowed sixteen dollars and sixty cents for timber for said bridge.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, Patrick Barrett was allowed two dollars for burying hogs and dogs, and also Mathias Glynn fifty cents for the like service.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, Johns and Thompson were allowed eighteen dollars for six fire hats for the fire wardens.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey, Patrick Scanlin for the use of the City Treasurer was allowed twenty-four dollars and eighteen cents for work done on streets in 1841.

On motion of Mr. Sharp, Freeman and Brackenridge were allowed twelve dollars for buckets injured, and for refreshments for the fire company at a fire in March, 1842.

From the Baltimore Republican of April 15

Terrible Explosion—Awful Destruction of Life.

The steamboat Medora, Capt. Sutton, built for the Norfolk line, was about to start on a trip, when the sad accident occurred.—The forenoon being pleasant, a number of persons, invited to witness the performances of this splendidly built boat assembled on board to the amount of about one hundred and upwards, and had backed from the wharf about one hundred yards, when the boiler (the boat had but one, and that of immense dimensions) exploded scattering death and destruction in every direction. The explosion was tremendous, tearing off the upper deck, and carrying with it every person on it at the time. Some fell in the water and drowned—others were blown upon the land. Mr. Vickers was among the latter.—It is rumored, and we fear there is too much ground for the rumor, that a number of persons were in the forward cabin at the time, and, as the boat sunk immediately after the explosion, they have perished.

After the explosion the basin, the boats lying near at the time, and the wharf were literally covered fragments of the unfortunate Medora, which now lies a sunken and complete wreck.

By this lamentable catastrophe 24 persons are ascertained to have been killed and upwards of forty severely injuried. As many persons were blown overboard, and it is probable many more were carried down in the vessel, it is to be feared that the loss of life greatly exceeds the above number.

A LONG CANE.—A traveller in his narrations of the wonders of foreign parts declared he knew a cane, in South America which was a mile long. The company looked incredulous and it was quite evident they were not prepared to swallow it, even if it should have been a sugar cane.

"Pray what cane was it?" asked one gentleman, sneeringly.

"It was a *hurricane*," replied the traveller.

Let no man neglect to pay for his paper because the amount of his subscription is so small that it makes but "little difference." 'Many littles make a mickle. Let no man refrain from doing his duty because the example of one can have but little influence. The world is made up of ones, and not one of God's creatures is too insignificant to exercise some influence. Let no one transgress once, intending to do so no more. Once within the influence of vice, it is difficult, to escape. 'Put not off till to morrow what may be done to day. Deferred good often becomes positive evil, and Hell is paved with good intentions.' Withhold not your mite from the calls of charity, because it is little.

What if the little drop should say,
'So small a drop as I,
Can ne'er refresh those thirsty fields—
I'll tarry in the sky.'

What, if the shining beam of noon
Should in its fountain stay,
Because its feeble light alone
Cannot create a day!

Doth not each rain drop help to form
One cool refreshing shower,
And every ray of light to warm
And beautify the flower!

NEW ROAD.—The Canadians are constructing a road upon a novel plan from Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontario, to Port Sarnia, opposite Fort Gratiot, upon a plan quite new.—They cut out the whole line 100 feet wide, grubbing 2 rods wide, grade and level and drain as for a turnpike—covering it with 3 inch plank, laid across the road upon 6 inch scantling, the plank to rest upon the soil, so that there be no circulation of air beneath. The cost not over $2,500 per mile.

If a farmer can have but one kind of team, it will of course be oxen, because it is the cheapest and will do the most work. Horses are only preferred because they will do light work so much quicker. But is there any good reason why oxen should work so much slower than horses? Is not the chief cause, in their being trained to work? A young steer walks off as lively as a colt; and many a boy has cursed their swiftness when chasing one for an hour over a pasture, that he wanted to yoke; but when a pair are brokeen, they are either put in with old oxen slow as mud-turtles, or else a load is attached to them which they can hardly move, *to keep them from running away*. The steers are learnt to work, and are also learnt that it must be done slow. Colts are not trained in this way, therefore we see the difference in their activity at work.—*Union Agriculturalist.*

Exemption of Household furniture.—One of the good things done by the Legislature before its adjournment was the passage of the law exempting household furniture to the value of $150 from se zure under executions or landlords' warrants. This humane measure will save the unfortunate poor a great deal of cruelty and distress inflicted by such remorseless landlords or unfeeling creditors as were willing to strip them of the bare necessaries of life to satisfy a small debt or a few shillings of rent.—*N. Y. Star.*

New mode of propagating Fruit Trees.—The New Hampshire Whig says—"Two of the best farmers within our knowledge secure their fruit trees thus: they dig at some distance from the body of a favorite tree until they find a root, which they cut off. The part disjointed from the tree is turned up so as to appear above the ground. This sends forth shoots the first season and will bear in a few years fruit precisely like the parent tree. Let those whose trees are decaying, or who wish to increase good varieties, try the experiment."

A man has been committed to jail in Sullivan county, N. Y., for having three wives. He must feel somewhat relieved.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steam ship Britannia arrived at Boston on the 20th of April, having left Liverpool on the 6th inst. and brought London papers of the 4th.

The news from India was brought by the overland mail.

There had been alarming insurrections among the British troops in India. The soldiers of some of the best regiments had revolted.

CABOOL.

From the Bombay Times, March 1

The Cabool Tragedy is over; the struggle has been a fearful one but it is passed.—The cup of affliction had been filled to the brim, and the waters of bitterness contained in it, have been drained to the dregs. The soldiers, who for two months so gallantly endured the attacks of overwhelming numbers, amidst cold, hunger and fatigue, have now no more sufferings or humiliations to endure. Of the array which on the 1st of November mustered from twelve to sixteen thousand, camp followers included, some two or three hundred only survive in captivity.

Not ten men in all have yet escaped from the hands of the enemy. Since the 29th of Dec., the date at which our last intelligence from these part extended to the despatch of the February mail, 120 British officers and from 4,000 to 5,000 fighting men are known to have perished; one European and three Sepoy regiments have been utterly swept away. A calamity such as this is unknown in the annals of Indian war. We intimated in our last our fears that Cabool had been evacuated, and its garrison cut to pieces.

From the London Morning Post April 4

The only effect we have to the unfortunate events above recounted, is, that Atta Mahomed and Sufter Jung, with a force of about six thousand men were defeated on the 12th January in the vicinity of Canada har, by the troops under the command of Major General Nott. Official accounts have not yet been received. The result of this management has produced a favorable effect in Affghanistan. By the latest accounts from Ghuznee, we learn that the insurgents were in possession of the town, but that the garrison under Col. Palmer were in safety in the citadel, having a plentiful supply of ammunition and provisions.

The corps which have been annihilated are the 44th Foot, 5th Light Cavalry (two squadrons,) 5th 47th, 54th Infantry, with a troop of Horse artillery, and all of the colors in the hands of the enemy!

The Sepoys were chiefly killed by intense cold. Hands and feet swelled to an immense size, and rendered them incapable of moving. God help the poor fellows, and may such another calamity never befal us.

'The massacre at the Cabool force has a roused the energies of the supreme Government. A manifest has been issued by the Governor General, calculated to allay the fears of well disposed natives and to check insubordination on the part of the disaffected. With reference to the loss of Cabool, his lordship declares that, he '*regards this partial reverse only as a* new occasion for displaying the stability and vigor of British power, and the admirable spirit and valor of the British Indian army.' Orders have been issued for augmenting the army by adding a tenth company to each native regiment of the line at the establishment of the three presidencies. Other measures have also been taken which will make the entire augmentation to about 30,000 men.

Shun Soojah, though left entirely to his own resources, still holds out the Bala Hissar against the rebels.

CHINA.

Nothing has occurred of importance.—The dates are to the 17th of January from Macao. The Admiral is waiting for reinforcements.

The Chinese Emperor is represented as incensed and alarmed with the proceedings of the foreigners. Some of the reports from his lieutenant in the provinces he had read "with fast falling tears."

Great preparations are stated to be made in the province of Pekin, which is under his own imperial jurisdiction, to resist the invaders who are expected there.

Large forces were collected in the neighborhood of Ningpo, and as Sir Hugh Gough thought more troops necessary in order to maintain that position, the Admiral despatched a ship to take about eighty Europeans from Hong Kong. H. M. ship Cornwallis had proceeded from Hong Kong to join the expedition. The Clio had arrived at Macao.

GALVESTON, April 12, 1842.

Messrs Editors of the Picayune:

Gentlemen—I had almost determined not to write this packet, on account of the many contradictory reports which are rife relative to the war movements. The executive has ordered the volunteers who have arrived from your city and elsewhere, to rendezvous at Corpus Christi. This is a favorable feature, as it looks like meeting the enemy near the threshold of their own homes. It will save them something of a long and tedious march, if they wish to pay us another visit, and after a short time, we will save them a march altogether.

Our gallant navy has done nobly—the Commodore has gained great credit, and the last administration something from the stipulations with Yucatan. We have tried hard to get a fight out of the Mexican navy, but as there is no chance of "taking to timber," in a sea fight, they won't try us. We want their new schooner very much, but it is rather hazardous to take it from under the guns of the castle, although I think the Commodore will attempt it the next time he goes in. The last time he was there, he lay three hours becalmed in Sacrificios, and they made a terrible to do in getting up steam on the new war steamer, and blowing it off again.

Our navy has been paid by Yucatan in gold and silver, and for the present there is some inducement to enter the service. So long as Yucatan continues to pay us, and we can catch a few prizes once in a while, the prospect is encouraging to those who join it. The San Bernard, which arrived on Sunday, brings news that Santa Anna has 20,000 men destined for Yucatan, and 20,000 for Texas. Such a report will induce the Yucatanos to continue their subsidy to our navy, and our people are better able to fight than to pay; so that the partnership is a good one on both sides.

It may appear to those who are on their way here to join us, that we are moving slowly in our preparations. We may be somewhat slow but we wait for those who are to join us from the United States. We want a few more citizens before we start, and this will render our movements the more certain. One thing may be relied upon, that Mexico has applied the torch to the fabric of her Government, and Yucatan and Texas will not slumber until the edifice is reduced to ashes.

The brig Wharton sailed to-day to join the squadron—she has been detained a week outside, waiting for despatches.

A. J. Y.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, MAY 6 1842.

LADIES' MAY PARTY.

Kekiogue Band—The Editor of the Maumee River Times, &c.

The young ladies of our city had a May Party on Wednesday last, and partook of a sumptuous cold collation in a beautiful grove about half a mile distant. The weather was delightful, the ladies all smiles, and every thing went off in the best style. The Kekiogue Band gallantly volunteered their services on the occasion, and contributed much to enliven the scene; indeed to their presence may be attributed the great *harmony* of the party. Happy fellows! to be the source of so much gratification to the assembled beauty of our young city of the wilderness, and to receive the rich reward freely bestowed by so many sparkling eyes and smiling lips, which expressed more eloquently than tongue could utter "if music be the food of love, play on."

" Amid a group of such perfection
I can't determine on selection"—

And where all were so young and lovely it would be invidious to particularize or attempt description. We only wish the editor of the Maumee River Times, who talks so strongly of coming up some Saturday night to spark our hoosier gals, could have been present. We opine he would have gone home an altered and a better man.

While on this subject, we will just remark that the Kekiogue Band have procured several additional instruments, and now play upwards of twenty tunes in a style that would be creditable to any band of much older standing.

THE MAILS.—We have not received more than half our exchange papers this week. We suppose Uncle Sam's deputies have got the spring fever, or been so busy "making garden" they have not had time to forward the mails.

Our neighbor the Times has a large hill of exceeding small potatoes in his last number. He occupies nearly two columns with an abortive attempt to make it appear that the removal of the post master at Kendall was in accordance with the wishes of the majority of persons using the office. The fact that, with a view of testing this question, the two rival postmasters were run for road supervisors, when Mr. McDonald beat Mr. Burgess 22 to 1, not agreeing very well with his argument, he boldly denies that his favorite was a candidate, or even attended the election. We like to see a man come out thus decidedly, even if it be at the expense of his veracity—it shows a laudable zeal, and a praiseworthy determination to stick by his party or friend. Men of his stamp are admirably adapted for the champions of a bad cause.

It is unnecessary for us to say any thing more in reply to the Times' labored article, than that his premises are unfounded. We have been assured by several citizens of Adams' township that Mr. Burgess not only was a candidate, but that he electioneered for votes, and was present at the polls.

Another fact which shows how much a change was desired in this post-office, is, that out of eight subscribers whose papers we sent to Kendall, seven have desired their papers to be sent by private conveyance to Mr. McDonald's house, and one has his paper sent to the new office.

We advise the ladies to call up at the studio of Mr. Loring Hubbell, in the second story of Mr. H. Colerick's new store, and view his beautiful painted window shades. These articles are all the go in the eastern cities. Their adoption here would be a great improvement on the vile looking wall-paper ones now so much in vogue. Who will take the lead, and be the first to show a good taste in this matter?

Fort Wayne Market.—There is but little doing in the produce line, except in Wheat which sells readily for 68 to 75 cents, *cash.* Fresh beef is scarce, and would command cash; dried fruit the same. Other articles are dull sale. The prices quoted below were furnished by Peter Kiser, Esq. Market Master.

FORT WAYNE MARKET.—*Wholesale Prices.*

Bacon, hog round,	per lb.	3c.	
Pork,	bbl.	7 00	
Lard	lb.	4	
Butter		8	
Veal		4	
Fresh Pork	cwt.	1 50	
Beef		3 00	
Flour	bbl.	4 00	
Wheat	bush.	75	
Rye		40	
Oats		20	
Corn		25	
Potatoes		20	
Beans		20	
Peas		50	
Dried Apples		1 50	scarce
" Peaches		2 50	"
Cranberries		1 25	
Eggs	doz.	4	
Whiskey by bbl.	gal.	20	

☞ BETTER TIMES.—*Two Dollars a Day and Roast Beef.*—The Cincinnati Republican, a Whig paper, contains a table, showing the number of hands now employed, and the number formerly employed in the foundries, boat-yards, &c. on East Front-street, by which it appears that of 477 mechanics formerly working there, only 120 are now in employment, and many of them have to "receive their *reduced* wages in orders and due bills, upon which, to make available, they are obliged to submit to a ruinous sacrifice."—The whole number of mechanics and manufacturers in Cincinnati is 10,705, of whom the Republican computes that not less than eight thousand are at this time comparatively unemployed.

This is truly a sad picture, but the Republican believes "not a whit exaggerated." Here is a striking proof, furnished by the Whigs themselves, of the fulfilment of their promises of better times, and two dollars a day and roast beef for the working classes!

Further Proof of Good Times.—The New York Herald states that there are now 600 vessels lying in New York and Brooklyn, of which the third, or upwards of 200 are lying idle, with no captains, no crews, no freight, and no prospect of getting any.

When we were in New York some 18 months or two years ago, during the "scoundrel" Van Buren administration, the docks were crowded with vessels loading and unloading; we knew several instances where vessels had to lay out in the stream some days before they could have a chance to get up to the wharf. Freights were readily procured, and at good prices. Now there are nearly 200 vessels unemployed. Is not this a glorious Whig change?

RHODE ISLAND.—We have not seen any thing from Rhode Island this week, except that the election under the people's constitution was proceeding quietly, and had not been disturbed by the royal charter authorities. It is said to be the intention to submit the question to the President for arbitration.

TEXAS.—We have but little news from Texas this week, and that is of a contradictory nature. Some accounts state that the Mexicans who plundered San Antonio had been overtaken by the Texians near the Rio Grande, and forced to capitulate. Others state that they had arrived at Metamoras without molestation. All fears of an immediate invasion of Texas by any considerable Mexican force had vanished. Several companies of volunteers had arrived from the Southern States; they are to rendezvous at Corpus Christi, a port in the extreme south-west of Texas, and within a few day's march of Metamoras.

The Texian navy, under Com. Moore, has made several captures, some of them almost under the walls of Vera Cruz, where the Mexicans have a steam ship of war and a fine schooner built in New York, armed with Paixhan guns. They could not be coaxed to venture out to attack the Texians; if they had, the latter would doubtless have captured them. Shipboard is a poor place for Mexicans to fight in; there is no chance to dodge or skulk, and hence they are not anxious to try it.

Whig Defaulters.—John Pleukington, Treasurer of Philadelphia, is a defaulter to the amount of sixty or eighty thousand dollars. John Hemphill, Treasurer of the Guardians of the Poor, in Philadelphia, is a defaulter for $30,000. Both are of course, whigs, "good men and true."—The Pittsburgh American Manufacturer makes the following remarks on the subject of these defalcations:

"What is the city of 'brotherly love' coming to? Within a short time past there has been more villainous acts of fraud perpetrated by public and private individuals in Philadelphia, than would be sufficient to disgrace the great 'valley of rascals' for ever; and this same city has done more to destroy public confidence; to add to the distress of the people and to disgrace the country, than every other city in the Union. Yet its citizens claim for it the title of 'the city of brotherly love,' and arrogate to themselves the privilege of being the exemplars of public and private morals!"

A Touch of the Sublime.—It is often said there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and we frequently see specimens of bombastic balderdash, intended by the authors for the sublime, but which have evidently overshot or fallen short of it just one step. Take for example the following choice morsel, which we find in the Indiana Journal. In speaking of the proceedings of a meeting of a Tippecanoe Club in Michigan City, to attempt to create another hard cider enthusiasm, the new editor of the Journal thus breaks out:

"Oh, how it thrills the blood in the heart of a TRUE WHIG to witness such glorious preparations for the combat, as those of our Michigan City friends recorded below. Never did mailed knight in the palmy days of the tournament hold lance better poised, or more impatiently in rest, eager for the honors of chivalry, than do those gallant spirits fret for the hour of triumph.

"Your right hands and your RIGHT HEARTS, Whigs of Michigan City! There is a talismanic influence, a moral magnetism, through which we would exchange an honest gripe with such as you, though oceans rolled between us! God's providence speed your efforts! and be the result what it may, and let others do as they will, 'good and faithful servants;' at least you have done your duty."

Alas, for the degenerate days in which we live! How few feel the genial warmth of the fire of chivalry which burns so clear and bright in the *right heart* of the romantic editor of the Journal! Those "mailed knights in the palmy days of the [coon-skin] tournament," who now "fret for the hour of triumph," have been sued by the landlord of their log cabin—a base ignoble hind—for hard cider, whiskey, and rum swigged by them at their bacchanial orgies in 1840. Now, by our lady, we guess "mine host" would be right well pleased to experience the "moral magnetism" of "an honest gripe" of the amount due by those "good and faithful servants."

BANK SUSPENSION.

By the following plain statement of the effects of Bank suspension, our readers will see how much it has cost the citizens of the states which tolerated it. The article is equally applicable to Indiana as Virginia.

THE PEOPLE PAY IT.—Most of the people who receive as dollars the notes of the banks of this State, provided they find an opportunity to pay them out again as dollars, are at a loss to know how the Exchanges or the depreciation in the specie value of Bank notes, affects them individually. We will show them.

Mr. Smith, a Virginia merchant, buys in New York a thousand dollars worth of groceries, and gives his note at four months for one thousand dollars—understand us—dollars. Virginia Bank notes for that amount will not pay it. Exchange between the two cities is 10 per cent. Consequently when the 4th month arrives he goes to the Bank and pays $1100 of their notes, payable in Richmond, for another kind of obligation of the denomination of $1000 payable in New York.

The exact amount of the Exchange is added to the prime cost of the goods. Of course he does not loose it. He adds it to the price at which he sells the goods. If the banks paid specie, $1000 of their notes with the addition of at most one fourth or one half per cent. would pay his note when it fell due; but as they do not, why it costs him $1100 of their notes to pay it. This difference of 10 per cent. is paid by his customers, who buy the goods for the use of their families. In this 10 per cent. is added to the cost of every article consumed in the state, which is produced out of it and paid by the consumer not to the producer of the article out of the state but to the Bank which makes the exchange.

Now, there are not less than 500,000 persons in Virginia, who each consume in value, not less on an average than ten dollars in a year of articles not of the growth or manufacture of the state. No one will consider this an over estimate. The value of all these articles is of course measured and determined by the specie standard of New York—the centre and regulator of trade for the whole Union. The amount, as by the above supposition, is $5,000,000. To pay this it costs $5,500,000 of Virginia currency,—the difference being the rate of Exchange—10 per cent. amounting to 500,000 which the people pay the Banks in consequence of the suspension of specie payments.

And this immediate tax—equal to the entire expense of the State Government is levied on the people, not in proportion to their *means,* but according to their *wants.* The poor mechanic or farmer, or laborer, who has a wife and six children to provide for, pays nearly or quite six times as much of it as a rich nabob who has no family. The tax is graduated by a man's necessity, and not by his ability, levied on his back and stomach, instead of his bank stock, his rent roll or his pocket, and paid by persons and not by property. It is true that in most cases he pays it without knowing it; but he is no less a robber who picks his neighbor's pocket when asleep, than if the same act were done, on the highway, with a pistol pointed at his head, or a knife at his heart; and the victim in the one case than in the other. The money is paid; and whether they know it or not *the people pay it!—State Rights Republican.*

HORRID MURDER.—It is our painful duty to announce one of the most shocking murders, in the neighboring town of East Haddam, that has ever been perpetrated in this part of Connecticut.

The facts, as nearly as we have been able to ascertain them, are as follows:

A man by the name of Halsey Coon, went on Sabbath evening last, to the house of one of his neighbors and informed the family that his wife was either dead or dying from a dreadful accident, and begged them to accompany him back to his home, which they did. Upon their arrival they found the woman still living, but burned in a most shocking manner. A physician was immediately sent for, and when he saw her situation he pronounced it impossible for her to live more than a few hours. Previously to this, she had refused to give any satisfactory account of the condition she was in, but now finding she could not live, she confessed that it was the work of her husband—that he had beat on her till she was nearly insensible, then tied her to a chair and thrown a shovel full of burning coals upon her body. The wretched woman died in about two hours after she was first found by the neighbors. A jury of inquest was held, which pronounced a verdict of death by the hands of her husband—whereupon he was immediately arrested.

This inhuman monster in the shape of a man, is about sixty years of age, and it is only about eighteen months ago that a former wife of his was found burned to death in the fire-place of the same house. Suspicion was strongly excited against him then: but there was, however, no proof of his guilt.—But at last retribution is likely to overtake him, the measure of his iniquities being full.

From the New York American.

THE TRIAL OF HOLMES.

The trial of A. W. Holmes at Philadelphia for manslaughter, for throwing overboard, from the long boat of the ship William Brown, Francis Askins, was concluded on Saturday, after occupying six days. The testimony was that of passengers on board, and who were afterwards, in the long boat. It presents a heart-rending narrative in which although the main incidents of the catastrophe are known, some of the details are new and touching. The decisive consideration against *Holmes* and other of the sailors, is that *lots* were not drawn, but that, acting together, the mate and crew saved their own lives at the sacrifice of those whom they were bound to protect and save,—or at least share their inevitable perils. Not one of the crew perished, whereas *thirty one* passengers sunk with the ship, and *sixteen* were thrown over from the long boat. Thus 47 out of 64 passengers perished, while all the crew, 17 in number, escaped. The testimony established that the ship struck an iceberg on the night of April 19th; thirty three of those on board got into the long-boat. Holmes, the prisoner, made considerable effort to get a sick girl into the boat, and gave her his cravat and trousers to wrap about her feet. The Captain, who went into the jolly boat, kept along side the long boat until morning, took all the names of those on board and gave them a compass and chart. On his leaving the mate said to him, "Captain, we'll have to draw lots;" the Captain replied, 'I know what you mean; I don't want to hear about it.' It rained a good deal, and the boat had to be continually bailed out.—When the next night came the sea became calm; there was plenty of room in the boat, and none of those on board were frozen and insensible. Some one cried out that the boat was sinking—the mate said, 'we must go to work—this work won't do'—and then commenced the terrible tragedy of throwing the passengers into the deep. Of this, one of the survivors, Mary Carr, gives the following account:

Can't recollect who was thrown over until they came to Frank Askins: the sailors came to him; he said to them, "I'll not go out; you know I work well all the time; I'll work like a man till morning, and do what I can to keep the boat clear of water; I have five sovereigns, and I'll give it for my life till morning, and when morning comes, if God does not help us, we will cast lots, and I'll go out like a man if it is my turn; don't put me out until I get a speaking a few words to Mrs. Edgar; Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. Edgar, can't you do something for me;" she made no reply that I could hear; then they put him out.

Mary, his youngest sister, was crying about him; "Oh," says she, "don't put out my brother—if you put him out, put me out, too; I'm willing to die the death of my brother; but don't part me and my brother;' immediately they laid hold on her and threw her after him.

There was Jack Stetson, Murray, Holmes and Charley Smith, but which of the four it was that threw Askins overboard I cannot say; they all catched him and dragged him; when they put over Mary, Ellen, the other sister, was crying; they catched hold of Ellen, and when they had taken her up, "Oh," says she, "don't put me over naked, all I request is to give me my mantle;' some of the sailors lifted up something and threw in after her, but it was not her mantle; I heard Charles Conlin say, "Holmes, dear, you won't put me over" "Charles," says he, "you must go," and immediately he laid hold of him; I said to Holmes, "Holmes, spare his life, he is all that remains out of fifteen of William Liddon's family."

He lifted him up and put him over, and as he went down I heard the plunge; I heard him crying and praying, "the Lord have mercy on me;" I saw no one assisting Holmes; there were sixteen thrown overboard; a short time after daylight on Wednesday I heard a man cry out that they saw the mast of a vessel, they took an oar and a shawl that belonged to me for a flag; I don't know how long it was, but as soon as the vessel came to us, the captain put the ladders down the side of the vessel, and took us up on deck; I heard that there were thirty-one went down with the vessel; there was one thrown over, I don't know his name, but Rhodes looked at the man who threw him over and said, "Oh! cruel! cruel!"

The testimony for the defence related merely to the manner in which the throwing overboard was accomplished; there were no variations of any importance. George M. Dallas, Esq. and W. Meredith, the District Attorney, conducted the cause for the prosecution, and Messrs. Hazlehurst and David Paul Brown for the defence. The charge of Judge Baldwin was full and lucid, and the Jury, after a long absence, came in with a verdict of *Guilty*—recommending him to the mercy of the court.

BIT BY A FIGHT.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot give the following extract from a private letter, dated

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb 13 1842.

"A few days since, a large ship (a slaver) sailed from this port under American colors, for the African coast. An English frigate, which was lying in port, knew her destination, and determined to capture her. They met a few miles outside the harbor; the frigate sent her boat to board the American ship; the officer in command was told to keep off or they would fire into him; the boat kept on, when the Yankee let loose a gun upon him. The commander of John Bull's frigate then hailed that he would fire into *him* if he did not heave to. "Fire and be d—d," was the reply, accompanied by a broadside from the well-trained guns of the Yankee, which carried away the fore and main yards of the frigate. The fellow crowed all sail and was out of the range of the frigate's guns before he well knew what was the matter with him. I saw the frigate afterwards; her main was down, and they were in the act of sending down the fore, which I could see had been very much damaged. The Englishman declares that he will have the ship if he loses his own vessel in the undertaking."

GEN. JACKSON—THE $1,000.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have reported against refunding to the Defender of N. Orleans the $1,000 fine imposed on him by Judge Hall for enforcing martial law as one of the means of defence.

We have not seen the report; but if the National Intelligencer states the reasons of the committee truly, they will excite as much contempt as indignation. They are that *neither the Old Hero nor any particular friend of his, has asked it,* and that no evidence is submitted *that the money has been paid.—Union Democrat.*

ALL A MISTAKE—THE GOVERNMENT THE DEFAULTER.—Judging from the first appearance of things in the trial now going on in the U. S. Circuit Court, the account between Wm. M. Price, late U. S. District Attorney, stands thus:

Due Wm. M. Price,	$102.601
Due by Wm. M. Price,	98.162
Balance due,	$4.439

If this be so, *Uncle Sam* has got to hand over a handsome sum yet to its late District Attorney.

BANK OF SHAWNEETOWN.—We learn that the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, has made arrangements with the Bank of Missouri, and other institutions in St. Louis, which must have a very salutary influence on our currency and exchanges, and by which the Bank of Shawneetown will be enabled to resume, simultaneously with the Banks of Kentucky—that is, on or before the 15th day of June next.

The arrangements to which we refer will have the effect of retiring immediately about $499,000 of the notes of the Bank of Shawneetown, and of reducing her circulation to something less than $600,000, in which state she can and will resume in perfect safety; having more than a sufficient amount of specie and exchange matured and maturing to redeem her entire circulation. Her statement published on the 26th February, exhibited the following among other means:

Specie	$503,000
Notes of other Banks	38,000
Due from banks	142,000
Exchange	503,000
Notes discounted	1,295,000
	$2,481,000

At that time her circulation was $1,300,000. It has since been reduced, by collections, &c. and the arrangements just made here, to less than $600,000, which demonstrates that the officers of the Bank have acted with becoming prudence and energy, and commendable fidelity towards its creditors as well as its stockholders. In a few hours after the arrangements were agreed on here, brokers refused to pay ten per cent for specie, and there is now no doubt that the notes of the Bank will soon appreciate to the specie standard.

MAINE—*The Boundary Question.*—The Boston Transcript of Monday evening, on the authority of a gentleman from the State of Maine, says that Governor Fairfield was about to convene the Legislature of that State, in consequence of despatches just received by him from Mr. Webster, stating that Lord Ashburton was fully authorised to settle the boundary question, and that there was every prospect that this long disputed matter would be soon adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties.

The canal is now open but no produce has yet reached here. Anticipating large supplies of flour, the price has fallen within a few days twenty-five cents on the barrel. Of the supplies arriving here from New Orleans, a large portion is sour. This is very early in the season for flour to turn.

The money market is getting more abundant, and as the trade of the city is small, there must soon be, if there is not now, a want of good paper. We should not at all be surprised if money could be had in June at a lower rate than for a long time past.

N. Y. Express.

The Detroit Advertiser of the 10th inst. says, of the 42,646 barrels of Flour now in store here, two-thirds of it is for Montreal, and most of the Flour on the upper Lakes is for the same destination. As matters now stand the Advertiser adds, the freight for a barrel of Flour from Detroit to Montreal is lower than to New York. Flour was selling for $4 37 1 2 for specie funds. Drafts on New York 1-2 per cent. The Banks were not discounting except short drafts on the east drawn against produce shipments.

E. M. HUNTINGTON, we learn is appointed U. S. District Judge for Indiana, and G. H. PROFFIT will probably be appointed Commissioner of the Land Office. O. K. (Judge Dewy declined the appointment) K. O.—*Indiana State Sentinel.*

THE TOMATO.—The celebrity of this plant has become astonishing. A few years since prejudice reviled at its excellencies with its most vindictive tauntings. Now, it is an article of so general popularity, scarcely a garden, or an apoligy for one, is to be found where it is not cultivated, and almost every voice is loud in proclaiming its excellencies. The tomato has three kinds or varieties, to wit: the large common, the egg and the golden drop. We prefer the two last kinds for culture, as they are firmer and more solid in their texture and more delicate in their flavor. The tomato should be started in a hot-bed; or in boxes in the house in March. Then, by care, large thrifty plants will be ready for putting out as soon as the season of frost is passed. They do not require a rich soil, this causes them to run too much to vine, but rather an excitement to push forward to perfection. We know of no more effective way to produce this, than to put say half or a third of a common shovel full of hen or pigeon's dung in the hill. It is admirably calculated for pepper or for tomatoes.

After the early frost had killed the vines last fall, a friend of ours, of close observation and exact calculation, experimented feeding the tomatoes that remained to her cow. They were readily eaten, and the quantity of the milk increased. This certainly adds another to the thousand and one uses to which they have been applied.—*New Genesee Farmer.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

MONDAY, April 18.

IN THE HOUSE, the death of the Hon Joseph Lawrence of Pennsylvania was announced by Mr. W. W. Irwin, who paid a high tribute to his talents and worth. He concluded by offering the resolutions usual in such cases, after the adoption of which the House adjourned

TUESDAY, April 19. Both Houses attended the funeral of Mr. Lawrence.

IN SENATE, Wednesday, April 20.

Numerous petitions were presented, many of them asking Congress to tax the industry of the country for the purpose of protecting it.

Various reports were made on private and unimportant subjects.

It was decided that all the appropriations for contingencies except that for the Judiciary, should be omitted.

After concurrence in sundry amendments the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. J. Ingersoll reported a bill from the Committee of Ways and Means to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the public offices, being made up of the items for contingencies, &c. struck out of the general appropriation bill.

An act passed changing the place of holding the United States courts in Ohio from Columbus to Cincinnati, and authorising the District Judge to hold adjourned terms at Cleveland.

The apportionment bill was taken up, and the basis of representation reduced from 70,000, as proposed by Mr. Everett, to 58,000, as proposed by Mr. Stuart of Ill.

IN SENATE, Thursday, 21.

Many petitions were presented and reports made. The bill to incorporate the Washington Manual Labor School, &c. came up on its passage, and the yeas and nays were as follows:—Yeas 31. Nays 9.

After some discussion upon a bill to provide for certain claims arising under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, the Senate went into executive business.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. Kennedy presented the petition of 9094 persons said to be citizens of Baltimore, praying in effect, that they and all their fellow citizens may be more heavily taxed that a few manufacturers may make more money by their business.

Mr. J. G. Floyd presented the resolutions of the legislature of New York, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to vote for a repeal of the Distribution Bill.

The apportionment bill was taken up in committee of the whole, 68,000, the ratio as reported in the bill, was stricken out.

Many numbers were then proposed from 114,000 down to 30,000, and the committee proceeded to take the vote on the highest first. The higher numbers having all been negatived, the committee adopted 60,500 as the ratio of representation by a vote of 82 to 60.

IN SENATE, Friday, April 22.

From the committee on naval affairs, Mr. Mangum reported a bill to authorise the building of certain steamships, and Mr. Williams the bill to increase the Marine Corps with amendments.

Mr. Berrien, from the judiciary committee, reported against remitting the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson in 1815 by Judge Hall at New Orleans.

IN THE HOUSE, much time was spent on a motion of Mr Botts, to strike from the Journal of yesterday an entry noticing the presentation by Mr. Goode, of the resolutions of a public meeting in Ohio, condemning the proceedings of the House in the case of Mr. Giddings, which, in pursuance of a practice recently introduced, had been laid on the table, examined by the Speaker and the entry made without any actual presentation of the paper to the House. The motion to strike out finally prevailed 98 to 75, the effect of which is, that the paper is returned to Mr. Goode who may make an actual presentation if he thinks proper.

To Candidates.—All announcements should be accompanied with one dollar—it may be either in specie or Indiana State Bank, we won't be particular. We think a candidate who has paid the printer has a better chance of election than one who has not. He won't feel ashamed to look an honest man in the face, and ask him for his vote. Moreover, if our readers should find out that only those who have ☞ p. ☜ after their names, have paneyed up, they might ask the delinquents some awkward questions; at any rate, they would not think them prompt or correct business men, and might hesitate to entrust them with an office of any importance.

AUGUST ELECTION.

We are authorised to announce WM. A. JACKSON as a candidate for Sheriff.

MR. EDITOR. Please announce GEORGE F. HILL as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen County at the ensuing election. p.

We are authorised to announce THOMAS VAN ANDA for Sheriff of Allen County. p.

We are requested to announce JOHN C. SWINNEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen county. p.

We are requested to announce WILLIAM STEWART, as a candidate for Sheriff of this County. p.

If the citizens of Allen County will elect JOSEPH C. SILVERS Sheriff, at the next August election, he will be much obliged to them.

We are requested to inform the citizens of Allen county that BRADFORD B. STEVENS is a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD McMULLEN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allen county.

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.

Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash'r
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painesville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Farmers and mechanicksbk*	Steubenville
Muskingum bank	Putnam
Commercial bank of Scioto	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank*	Warren

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville

MISSOURI.

Bank of the State of Missouri*	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

Fashionable Tailoring.

Great reduction in Prices.

T. WATSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in Mr. Lillie's Tavern, on Columbia Street, a few doors from the corner of Calhoun. His work will be done in the most workmanlike manner and fashionable style.

To suit the present hard times, his charges will be as low as possible. By strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage, and feels confident that his charges and style of workmanship will satisfy all who employ him.

CUTTING done at all times on the shortest notice.

May 6th '42. 45

ELEGANT FIRE BOARDS & TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, by
May 6, '42. 45tf LORING HUBBELL.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

A CLASS is forming to commence as soon as the necessary number is obtained.

LORING HUBBELL.

May 6th '42. 45tf

THE MARKET HOUSE will be opened on the 10th, 12th, and 14th days of the present month, at the usual hours and on each and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday thereafter, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

WM. LYTLE, City Recorder.

May 6th '42. 45

A PONY FOR SALE—Enquire of
E. A. CAMPBELL.
May 6th '42. 45tf

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyland's mill for sale by
E. A. CAMPBELL.
May 6th '42. 45

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, situated on the Piqua road one mile from town, containing 20 acres, well timored—15 acres cleared. The improvements are a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard.

Also, 80 acres on the Goshen road, 4 1-2 miles from town—18 acres cleared, 10 in Timothy. There is a fine stream running through both of the above pieces of land.

For further particulars inquire of
LAUGHLIN QUINN.
Fort Wayne May 6th '42. 45

WARNING!—Whereas my wife Johanna, has left my bed and board, without sufficient cause, and I am not willing to pay debts of her contracting, I therefore hereby warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account.
LAUGHLIN QUINN.
Fort Wayne, May 6th '42. 45

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steam ship Britannia arrived at Boston on the 20th of April, having left Liverpool on the 5th inst. and brought London papers of the 4th.

The news from India was brought by the overland mail.

There had been alarming insurrections among the British troops in India. The soldiers of some of the best regiments had revolted.

CABOOL.

From the Bombay Times, March 1

The Cabool Tragedy is over; the struggle has been a fearful one but it is passed.—The cup of affliction had been filled to the brim, and the waters of bitterness contained in it, have been drained to the drege. The soldiers, who for two months so gallantly endured the attacks of overwhelming numbers, amidst cold, hunger and fatigue, have now no more sufferings or humiliation is to endure. Of the array which on the 1st of November mustered from twelve to sixteen thousand, camp followers included, some two or three hundred only survive in captivity.

Not ten men in all have yet escaped from the hands of the enemy. Since the 28th of Dec., the date at which our last intelligence from these part extended to the despatch of the February mail, 120 British officers and from 4,000 to 5,000 fighting men are known to have perished; one European and three Sepoy regiments have been utterly swept away. A calamity such as this is unknown in the annals of Indian war. We intimated in our last our fears that Cabool had been evacuated, and its garrison cut to pieces.

From the London Morning Post April 4

The only offset we have to the unfortunate events above recounted, is, that Atta Mahomed and Sufter Jung, with a force of about six thousand men were defeated on the 12th January in the vicinity of Canada bar, by the troops under the command of Major General Nott. Official accounts have not yet been received. The result of this management has produced a favorable effect in Affghanistan. By the latest accounts from Ghuznee, we learn that the insurgents were in possession of the town, but that the garrison under Col. Palmer were in safety in the citadel, having a plentiful supply of ammunition and provisions.

The corps which have been annihilated are the 44th Foot, 5th Light Cavalry (two squadrons,) 5th 47th, 54th Infantry, with a troop of Horse artillery, and all of the colors in the hands of the enemy!

The Sepoys were chiefly killed by intense cold. Hands and feet swelled to an immense size, and rendered them incapable of moving. God help the poor fellows, and may such another calamity never befal us.

The massacre of the Cabool force has aroused the energies of the supreme Government. A manifest has been issued by the Governor General, calculated to allay the fears of well disposed natives and to check insubordination on the part of the disaffected. With references to the loss of Cabool, his lordship declares that, he 'regards this partial reverse only as a new occasion for displaying the stability and vigor of British power, and the admirable spirit and valor of the British Indian army.' Orders have been issued for augmenting the army by adding a tenth company to each native regiment of the line at the establishment of the three presidencies. Other measures have also been taken which will make the entire augmentation to about 30,000 men.

Shah Soojah, though left entirely to his own resources, still holds out the Bala Hissar against the rebels.

CHINA.

Nothing has occurred of importance.—The dates are to the 17th of January from Macao. The Admiral is waiting for reinforcements.

The Chinese Emperor is represented as incensed and alarmed with the proceedings of the foreigners. Some of the reports from his lieutenant in the provinces he had read "with fast falling tears."

Great preparations are stated to be made in the province of Pekin, which is under his own imperial jurisdiction, to resist the invaders who are expected there.

Large forces were collected in the neighborhood of Ningpo, and as Sir Hugh Gough thought more troops necessary in order to maintain that position, the Admiral despatched a ship to take about eighty Europeans from Hong Kong. H. M. ship Cornwallis had proceeded from Hong Kong to join the expedition. The Clio had arrived at Macao.

GALVESTON, April 12, 1842.

Messrs Editors of the Picayune:

Gentlemen—I had almost determined not to write this packet, on account of the many contradictory reports which are rife relative to the war movements. The executive has ordered the volunteers who have arrived from your city and elsewhere, to rendezvous at Corpus Christi. This is a favorable feature, as it looks like meeting the enemy near the threshold of their own homes. It will save them something of a long and tedious march, if they wish to pay us another visit, and after a short time, we will save them a march altogether.

Our gallant navy has done nobly—the Commodore has gained great credit, and the last administration something from the stipulations with Yucatan. We have tried hard to get a fight out of the Mexican navy, but as there is no chance of "taking to timber," in a sea fight, they won't try us. We want their new schooner very much, but it is rather hazardous to take it from under the guns of the castle, although I think the Commodore will attempt it the next time he goes in. The last time he was there, he lay three hours becalmed in Sacrificios, and they made a terrible to do in getting up steam on the new war steamer, and blowing it off again.

Our navy has been paid by Yucatan in gold and silver, and for the present there is some inducement to enter the service. So long as Yucatan continues to pay us, and we can catch a few prizes once in a while, the prospect is encouraging to those who join it. The San Bernard, which arrived on Sunday, brings news that Santa Anna has 20,000 men destined for Yucatan, and 20,000 for Texas. Such a report will induce the Yucatanes to continue their subsidy to our navy, and our people are better able to fight than to pay; so that the partnership is a good one on both sides.

It may appear to those who are on their way here to join us, that we are moving slowly in our preparations. We may be somewhat slow but we wait for those who are to join us from the United States. We want a few more citizens before we start, and this will render our movements the more certain. One thing may be relied upon, that Mexico has applied the torch to the fabric of her Government, and Yucatan and Texas will not slumber until the edifice is reduced to ashes.

The brig Wharton sailed to day to join the squadron—she has been detained a week outside, waiting for despatches.

A. J. Y.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, MAY 6 1842.

LADIES' MAY PARTY.

Kekiogue Band—The Editor of the Maumee River Times, &c.

The young ladies of our city had a May Party on Wednesday last, and partook of a sumptuous cold collation in a beautiful grove about half a mile distant. The weather was delightful, the ladies all smiles, and every thing went off in the best style. The Kekiogue Band gallantly volunteered their services on the occasion, and contributed much to enliven the scene; indeed to their presence may be attributed the great *harmony* of the party. Happy fellows! to be the source of so much gratification to the assembled beauty of our young city of the wilderness, and to receive the rich reward freely bestowed by so many sparkling eyes and smiling lips, which expressed more eloquently than tongue could utter "if music be the food of love, play on."

"Amid a group of such perfection
I can't determine on selection"—

And where all were so young and lovely it would be invidious to particularize or attempt description. We only wish the editor of the Maumee River Times, who talks so strongly of coming up some Saturday night to spark our hoosier gals, could have been present. We opine he would have gone home an altered and a better man.

While on this subject, we will just remark that the Kekiogue Band have procured several additional instruments, and now play upwards of twenty tunes in a style that would be creditable to any band of much older standing.

THE MAILS.—We have not received more than half our exchange papers this week. We suppose Uncle Sam's deputies have got the spring fever, or been so busy "making garden" they have not had time to forward the mails.

Our neighbor the Times has a large hill of exceeding small potatoes in his last number. He occupies nearly two columns with an abortive attempt to make it appear that the removal of the post master at Kendall was in accordance with the wishes of the majority of persons using the office. The fact that, with a view of testing this question, the two rival postmasters were run for road supervisors, when Mr. McDonald beat Mr. Burgess 22 to 1, not agreeing very well with his argument, he boldly denies that his favorite was a candidate, or even attended the election. We like to see a man come out thus decidedly, even if it be at the expense of his veracity—it shows a laudable zeal, and a praiseworthy determination to stick by his party or friend. Men of his stamp are admirably adapted for the champions of a bad cause.

It is unnecessary for us to say any thing more in reply to the Times' labored article, than that his premises are unfounded. We have been assured by several citizens of Adams' township that Mr. Burgess not only was a candidate, but that he electioneered for votes, and was present at the polls.

Another fact which shows how much a change was desired in this post-office, is, that out of eight subscribers whose papers we sent to Kendall, seven have desired their papers to be sent by private conveyance to Mr. McDonald's house, and one has his paper sent to the new office.

We advise the ladies to call up at the studio of Mr. Loring Hubbell, in the second story of Mr. H. Colerick's new store, and view his beautiful painted window shades. These articles are all the go in the eastern cities. Their adoption here would be a great improvement on the vile looking wall-paper ones now so much in vogue. Who will take the lead, and be the first to show a good taste in this matter?

Fort Wayne Market.—There is but little doing in the produce line, except in Wheat which sells readily for 68 to 75 cents, *cash*. Fresh beef is scarce, and would command cash; dried fruit the same. Other articles are dull sale. The prices quoted below were furnished by Peter Kiser, Esq. Market Master.

FORT WAYNE MARKET.—*Wholesale Prices.*

Bacon, hog round,	per lb.	3c.
Pork,	bbl.	7 00
Lard	lb.	4
Butter		8
Veal		4
Fresh Pork	cwt.	1 50
Beef		3 00
Flour	bbl.	4 00
Wheat	bush.	75
Rye		40
Oats		20
Corn		25
Potatoes		20
Beans		20
Peas		50
Dried Apples		1 50 scarce
" Peaches		2 50 "
Cranberries		1 25
Eggs	doz.	4
Whiskey by bbl.	gal.	20

BETTER TIMES.—*Two Dollars a Day and Roast Beef.*—The Cincinnati Republican, a Whig paper, contains a table, showing the number of hands now employed, and the number formerly employed in the foundries, boat-yards, &c. on East Front-street, by which it appears that of 477 mechanics formerly working there, only 120 are now in employment, and many of them have to "receive their *reduced* wages in orders and due bills, upon which, to make available, they are obliged to submit to a ruinous sacrifice."—The whole number of mechanics and manufacturers in Cincinnati is 10,765, of whom the Republican computes that not less than eight thousand are at this time comparatively unemployed.

This is truly a sad picture, but the Republican believes "not a whit exaggerated." Here is a striking proof, furnished by the Whigs themselves, of the fulfilment of their promises of better times, and two dollars a day and roast beef for the working classes!

Further Proof of Good Times.—The New York Herald states that there are now 500 vessels lying in New York and Brooklyn, of which one-third, or upwards of 170 are lying idle, with no captains, no crews, no freight, and no prospect of getting any.

When we were in New York some 18 months or two years ago, during the "ruinous" loco foco administration, the docks were crowded with vessels loading and unloading; we knew several instances where vessels had to lay out in the stream some days before they could have a chance to get up to the wharf. Freights were readily procured, and at good prices. Now there are nearly 200 vessels unemployed. Is not this a glorious Whig change?

RHODE ISLAND.—We have not seen any thing from Rhode Island this week, except that the election under the people's constitution was proceeding quietly, and had not been disturbed by the royal charter authorities. It is said to be the intention to submit the question to the President for arbitration.

TEXAS.—We have but little news from Texas this week, and that is of a contradictory nature. Some accounts state that the Mexicans who plundered San Antonio had been overtaken by the Texians near the Rio Grande, and forced to capitulate. Others state that they had arrived at Metamoras without molestation. All fears of an immediate invasion of Texas by any considerable Mexican force had vanished. Several companies of volunteers had arrived from the Southern States; they are to rendezvous at Corpus Christi, a port in the extreme south-west of Texas, and within a few day's march of Metamoras.

The Texian navy, under Com. Moore, has made several captures, some of them almost under the walls of Vera Cruz, where the Mexicans have a steam ship of war and a fine schooner built in New York, armed with Paixhan guns. They could not be coaxed to venture out to attack the Texians; if they had, the latter would doubtless have captured them. Shipboard is a poor place for Mexicans to fight in; there is no chance to dodge or skulk, and hence they are not anxious to try it.

Whig Defaulters.—John Plankington, Treasurer of Philadelphia, is a defaulter to the amount of sixty or eighty thousand dollars. John Hemphill, Treasurer of the Guardians of the Poor, in Philadelphia, is a defaulter for $30,000. Both are of course, whigs, "good men and true."—The Pittsburgh American Manufacturer makes the following remarks on the subject of these defalcations:

"What is the city of 'brotherly love' coming to? Within a short time past there has been more villainous acts of fraud perpetrated by public and private individuals in Philadelphia, than would be sufficient to disgrace the great 'valley of rascals' for ever; and this same city has done more to destroy public confidence; to add to the distress of the people and to disgrace the country, than every other city in the Union. Yet its citizens claim for it the title of 'the city of brotherly love,' and arrogate to themselves the privilege of being the exemplars of public and private morals!'

A Touch of the Sublime.—It is often said there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and we frequently see specimens of bombastic balderdash, intended by the authors for the sublime, but which have evidently overshot or fallen short of it just one step. Take for example the following choice morsel, which we find in the Indiana Journal. In speaking of the proceedings of a meeting of a Tippecanoe Club in Michigan City, to attempt to create another hard cider enthusiasm, the new editor of the Journal thus breaks out:

"Oh, how it thrills the blood in the heart of a TRUE WHIG to witness such glorious preparations for the combat, as those of our Michigan City friends recorded below. Never did mailed knight in the palmy days of the tournament hold lance better poised, or more impatiently in rest, eager for the honors of chivalry, than do those gallant spirits fret for the hour of triumph.

"Your right hands and your RIGHT HEARTS, Whigs of Michigan City! There is a talismanic influence, a moral magnetism, through which we would exchange an honest gripe with such as you, though oceans rolled between us! God's providence speed your efforts! and be the result what it may, and let others do as they will, 'good and faithful servants;' at least you have done your duty."

Alas, for the degenerate days in which we live! How few feel the genial warmth of the fire of chivalry which burns so clear and bright in the *right heart* of the romantic editor of the Journal! Those "mailed knights in the palmy days of the [coon-skin] tournament," who now "fret for the hour of triumph," have been sued by the landlord of their log cabin—a base ignoble hind—for hard cider, whiskey, and rum swigged by them at their bacchanial orgies in 1840. Now, by our lady, we guess "mine host" would be right well pleased to experience the "moral magnetism" of "an honest gripe" of the amount due by those "good and faithful servants."

BANK SUSPENSION.

By the following plain statement of the effects of Bank suspension, our readers will see how much it has cost the citizens of the states which tolerated it. The article is equally applicable to Indiana as Virginia.

THE PEOPLE PAY IT.—Most of the people who receive as dollars the notes of the banks of this State, provided they find an opportunity to pay them out again as dollars, are at a loss to know how the Exchanges or the depreciation in the specie value of Bank notes, affects them individually. We will show them.

Mr. Smith, a Virginia merchant, buys in New York a thousand dollars worth of groceries, and gives his note at four months for one thousand dollars—understand us—*dollars*! Virginia Bank notes for that amount will not pay it. Exchange between the two places is 10 per cent. Consequently when the day comes he goes to the Bank and gives $1100 of their notes, payable in Richmond, for another kind of obligation of the denomination of $1000 payable in New York.

The exact amount of the Exchange is added to the prime cost of the goods. Of course he does not loose it. He adds it to the price at which he sells the goods. If the banks paid specie, $1000 of their notes with the addition of at most one fourth or one half per cent. would pay his note when it fell due; but as they do not, why it costs him $1100 of their notes to pay it. The difference of 10 per cent. is paid by his customers, who buy the goods for the use of their families. In this 10 per cent. is added to the cost of every article consumed in the state, which is produced out of it; and paid by the consumer not to the producer of the article out of the state but to the Bank which makes the exchange.

Now, there are not less that 500,000 persons in Virginia, who each consume in value, not less on an average than ten dollars in a year of articles not of the growth or manufacture of the state. No one will consider this an over estimate. The value of all these articles is of course measured and determined by the specie standard of New York—the centre and regulator of trade for the whole Union. The amount, as by the above suppostion, is $5,000,000. To pay this it costs $5,500,000 of Virginia currency,—the difference being the rate of Exchange—10 per cent. amounting to 500,000 which the people pay the Banks in consequence of the suspension of specie payments.

And this immediate tax—equal to the entire expense of the State Government is levied on the people, not in proportion to their *means*, but according to their *wants*. The poor mechanic or farmer, or laborer, who has a wife and six children to provide for, pays nearly or quite six times as much of it is as a rich nabob who has no family. The tax is graduated by a man's necessity, and not by his ability, levied on his back and stomach, instead of his bank stock, his rent roll or his pocket, and paid by persons and not by property. It is true that in most cases he pays it without knowing it; but he is no less a robber who picks his neighbor's pocket when asleep, than if the same act were done, on the highway, with a pistol pointed at his head, or a knife at his heart; and the victim in the one case than in the other. The money is paid; and whether they know it or not *the people pay it!*—*State Rights Republican.*

HORRID MURDER.—It is our painful duty to announce one of the most shocking murders, in the neighboring town of East Haddam, that has ever been perpetrated in this part of Connecticut.

The facts, as nearly as we have been able to ascertain them, are as follows:

A man by the name of Halsey Coon, went on Sabbath evening last, to the house of one of his neighbors and informed the family that his wife was either dead or dying from a dreadful accident, and begged them to accompany him back to his home, which they did. Upon their arrival they found the woman still living, but burned in a most shocking manner. A physician was immediately sent for, and when he saw her situation he pronounced it impossible for her to live more than a few hours. Previously to this, she had refused to give any satisfactory account of the condition she was in, but now finding she could not live, she confessed that it was the work of her husband—that he had beaten her till she was nearly insensible, then tied her to a chair and thrown a shovel full of burning coals upon her body. The wretched woman died in about two hours after she was first found by the neighbors. A jury of inquest was held, which pronounced a verdict of death by the hands of her husband—whereupon he was immediaty arrested.

This inhuman monster in the shape of a man, is about sixty years of age, and it is only about eighteen months ago that a former wife of his was found burned to death in the fire place of the same house. Suspicion was strongly excited against him then; but there was, however, no proof of his guilt.—But at last retribution is likely to overtake him, the measure of his iniquities being full.

From the New York American.

THE TRIAL OF HOLMES.

The trial of A. W. Holmes at Philadelphia for manslaughter, for throwing overboard, from the long-boat of the ship William Brown, Francis Askins, was concluded on Saturday, after occupying six days. The testimony was that of passengers on board, and who were afterwards, in the long boat. It presents a heart-rending narrative in which although the main incidents of the catastrophe are known, some of the details are new and touching. The decisive consideration against *Holmes* and other of the sailors, is that *lots* were not drawn, but that, acting together, the mate and crew saved their own lives at the sacrifice of those whom they were bound to protect and save,—or at least share their inevitable perils. Not one of the crew perished, whereas *thirty one* passengers sunk with the ship, and *sixteen* were thrown over from the long boat. Thus 47 out of 64 passengers perished, while all the crew, 17 in number, escaped. The testimony established that the ship struck an iceberg on the night of April 19th; thirty three of those on board got into the long-boat. Holmes, the prisoner, made considerable effort to get a sick girl into the boat, and gave her his cravat and trousers to wrap about her feet. The Captain, who went into the jolly boat, kept along side the long boat until morning, took all the names of those on board and gave them a compass and chart. On his leaving the mate said to him, "Captain, we'll have to draw lots;" the Captain replied, 'I know what you mean; I don't want to hear about it.' It rained a good deal, and the boat had to be continually bailed out.—When the next night came the sea became calm; there was plenty of room in the boat, and none of those on board were frozen and insensible. Some one cried out that the boat was sinking—the mate said, 'we must go to work—this work won't do'—and then commenced the terrible tragedy of throwing the passengers into the deep. Of this, one of the survivors, Mary Carr, gives the following account:

Can't recollect who was thrown over until they came to Frank Askins: the sailors came to him; he said to them, "I'll not go out; you know I work well all the time; I'll work like a man till morning, and do what I can to keep the boat clear of water; I have five sovereigns, and I'll give it for my live till morning, and when morning comes, if God does not help us, we will cast lots, and I'll go out like a man if it is my turn; don't put me out until I get a speaking a few words to Mrs. Edgar; Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. Edgar, can't you do something for me;" she made no reply that I could hear; then they put him out.

Mary, his youngest sister, was crying about him; "Oh," says she, "don't put out my brother—if you put him out, put me out, too; I'm willing to die the death of my brother; but don't part me and my brother:' immediately they laid hold on her and threw her after him.

There was Jack Stetson, Murray, Holmes and Charley Smith, but which of the four it was that threw Askins overboard I cannot say; they all catched him and dragged him; when they put over Mary, Ellen, the other sister, was crying; they catched hold of Ellen, and when they had taken her up, "Oh," says she, 'don't put me over naked, all I request is to give me my mantle;' some of the sailors lifted up something and threw in after her, but it was not her mantle; I heard Charles Conlin say, "Holmes, dear, you won't put me over" "Charles," says he, "you must go," and immediately he laid hold of him; I said to Holmes, "Holmes, spare his life, he is all that remains out of fifteen of William Liddon's family."

He lifted him up and put him over, and as he went down I heard the plunge; I heard him crying and praying, "the Lord have mercy on me;" I saw no one assisting Holmes; there were sixteen thrown overboard; a short time after daylight on Wednesday I heard a man cry out that they saw the mast of a vessel, they took an oar and a shawl that belonged to me for a flag; I don't know how long it was, but as soon as the vessel came to us, the captain put the ladders down the side of the vessel, and took us up on deck; I heard that there were thirty-one went down with the vessel; there was one thrown over, I don't know his name, but Rhodes looked at the man who threw him over and said, "Oh! cruel! cruel!"

The testimony for the defence related merely to the manner in which the throwing overboard was accomplished; there were no variations of any importance. George M. Dallas, Esq. and W. Meredith, the District Attorney, conducted the cause for the prosecution, and Messrs. Hazlehurst and David Paul Brown for the defence. The charge of Judge Baldwin was full and lucid, and the Jury, after a long absence, came in with a verdict of *Guilty*—recommending him to the mercy of the court.

BIT OF A FIGHT.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot give the following extract from a private letter, dated

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb 13 1842.

"A few days since, a large ship (a slaver) sailed from this port under American colors, for the African coast. An English frigate, which was lying in port, knew her destination, and determined to capture her. They met a few miles outside the harbor; the frigate sent her boat to board the American ship; the officer in command was told to keep off or they would fire into him; the boat kept on, when the Yankee let loose a gun upon him. The commander of John Bull's frigate then hailed that he would fire into *him* if he did not heave to. "Fire and be d—d," was the reply, accompanied by a broadside from the well-trained guns of the Yankee, which carried away the fore and main yards of the frigate. The fellow crowed all sail and was out of the range of the frigate's guns before he well knew what was the matter with him. I saw the frigate afterwards; her main was down, and they were in the act of sending down the fore, which I could see had been very much damaged. The Englishman declares that he will have the ship if he loses his own vessel in the undertaking."

GEN. JACKSON—THE $1,000.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have reported against refunding to the Defender of N. Orleans the $1,000 fine imposed on him by Judge Hall for enforcing martial law as one of the means of defence.

We have not seen the report; but if the National Intelligencer states the reasons of the committee truly, they will excite as much contempt as indignation. They are that *neither the Old Hero nor any particular friend of his, has asked it*, and that no evidence is submitted *that the money has been paid*.—*Union Democrat.*

ALL A MISTAKE—THE GOVERNMENT THE DEFAULTER.—Judging from the first appearance of things in the trial now going on in the U. S. Circuit Court, the account between Wm. M. Price, late U. S. District Attorney, stands thus:

Due Wm. M. Price,	$102.601
Due by Wm. M. Price,	98.162
Balance due,	$4.439

If this be so, Uncle Sam has got to hand over a handsome sum yet to its late District Attorney.

BANK OF SHAWNEETOWN.—We learn that the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, has made arrangements with the Bank of Missouri, and other institutions in St. Louis, which must have a very salutary influence on our currency and exchanges, and by which the Bank of Shawneetown will be enabled to resume, simultaneously with the Banks of Kentucky—that is, on or before the 15th day of June next.

The arrangements to which we refer will have the effect of retiring immediately about $499,000 of the notes of the Bank of Shawneetown, and of reducing her circulation to something less than $600,000, in which state she can and will resume in perfect safety; having more than a sufficient amount of specie and exchange matured and maturing to redeem her entire circulation. Her statement published on the 26th February, exhibited the following among other means:

Specie	$503,000
Notes of other Banks	38 000
Due from banks	142.000
Exchange	503,000
Notes discounted	1.295,000
	$2,481,000

At that time her circulation was $1,300,000. It has since been reduced, by collections, &c. and the arrangements just made here, to less than $600,000, which demonstrates that the officers of the Bank have acted with becoming prudence and energy, and commendable fidelity towards its creditors as well as its stockholders. In a few hours after the arrangements were agreed on here, brokers refused to pay ten per cent for specie, and there is now no doubt that the notes of the Bank will soon appreciate to the specie standard.

MAINE—*The Boundary Question.*—The Boston Transcript of Monday evening, on the authority of a gentleman from the State of Maine, says that Governor Fairfield was about to convene the Legislature of that State, in consequence of despatches just received by him from Mr. Webster, stating that Lord Ashburton was fully authorised to settle the boundary question, and that there was every prospect that this long disputed matter would be soon adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties.

The canal is now open but no produce has yet reached here, Anticipating large supplies of flour, the price has fallen within a few days twenty-five cents on the barrel. Of the supplies arriving here from New Orleans, a large portion is sour. This is very early in the season for flour to turn.

The money market is getting more abundant, and as the trade of the city is small, there must soon be, if there is not now, a want of good paper. We should not at all be surprised if money could be had in June at a lower rate than for a long time past.

N. Y. Express.

The Detroit Advertiser of the 10th inst. says, of the 42.646 barrels of Flour now in store here, two-thirds of it is for Montreal, and most of the Flour on the upper Lakes is for the same destination. As matters now stand the Advertiser adds, the freight for a barrel of Flour from Detroit to Montreal is lower thad to New York. Flour was selling for $4 37 1 2 for specie funds. Drafts on New York 1-2 per cent. The Banks were not discounting except short drafts on the east drawn against produce shipments.

E. M. HUNTINGTON, we learn is appointed U. S. District Judge for Indiana, and G. H. PROFFIT will probably be appointed Commissioner of the Land Office. O. K. (Judge Dewy declined the appointment) K. O.—*Indiana State Sentinel.*

THE TOMATO.—The celebrity of this plant has become astonishing. A few years since prejudice reviled at its excellencies with its most vindictive tauntings. Now, it is an article of so general popularity, scarcely a garden, or an apoligy for one, is to be found where it is not cultivated, and almost every voice is loud in proclaiming its excellencies. The tomato has three kinds or varieties, to wit: the large common, the egg and the golden drop. We prefer the two last kinds for culture, as they are firmer and more solid in their texture and more delicate in their flavor. The tomato should be started in a hot bed; or in boxes in the house in March. Then, by care, large thrifty plants will be ready for putting out as soon as the season of frost is passed. They do not require a rich soil, this causes them to run too much to vine, but rather an excitement to push forward to perfection. We know of no more effective way to produce this, than to put say half or a third of a common shovel full of hen or pigeon's dung in the hill. It is admirably calculated for pepper or for tomatoes.

After the early frost had killed the vines last fall, a friend of ours, of close observation and exact calculation, experimented feeding the tomatoes that remained to her cow. They were readily eaten, and the quantity of the milk increased. This certainly adds another to the thousand and one uses to which they have been applied.—*New Genesee Farmer.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

MONDAY, April 18.

IN THE HOUSE, the death of the Hon Joseph Lawrence of Pennsylvania was announced by Mr. W. W. Irwin, who paid a high tribute to his talents and worth. He concluded by offering the resolutions usual in such cases, after the adoption of which the House adjourned

TUESDAY, April 19. Both Houses attended the funeral of Mr. Lawrence.

IN SENATE, Wednesday, April 20.

Numerous petitions were presented, many of them asking Congress to tax the industry of the country for the purpose of protecting it.

Various reports were made on private and unimportant subjects.

It was decided that all the appropriations for contingencies except that for the Judiciary, should be omitted.

After concurrence in sundry amendments the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. J. Ingersoll reported a bill from the Committee of Ways and Means to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the public offices, being made up of the items for contingencies, &c. struck out of the general appropriation bill.

An act passed changing the place of holding the United States courts in Ohio from Columbus to Cincinnati, and authorising the District Judge to hold adjourned terms at Cleveland.

The apportionment bill was taken up, and the basis of representation reduced from 70,000, as proposed by Mr. Everett, to 68, 000, as proposed by Mr. Stuart of Ill.

IN SENATE, Thursday, 21.

Many petitions were presented and reports made. The bill to incorporate the Washington Manual Labor School, &c. came upon its passage, and the yeas and nays were as follows:—Yeas 31. Nays 9.

After some discussion upon a bill to provide for certain claims arising under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, the Senate went into executive business.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. Kennedy presented the petition of 9094 persons said to be citizens of Baltimore, praying in effect, that they and all their fellow citizens may be more heavily taxed that a few manufacturers may make more money by their business.

Mr. J. G. Floyd presented the resolutions of the legislature of New York, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to vote for a repeal of the Distribution Bill.

The apportionment bill was taken up in committee of the whole, 68,000, the ratio as reported in the bill, was striken out.

Many numbers were then proposed from 114,000 down to 30,000, and the committee proceeded to take the vote on the highest first. The higher numbers having all been negatived, the committee adopted 60,500 as the ratio of representation by a vote of 82 to 60.

IN SENATE, Friday, April 22.

From the committee on naval affairs, Mr. Mangum reported a bill to authorise the building of certain steamships, and Mr. Williams the bill to increase the Marine Corps with amendments.

Mr. Berrien, from the judiciary committee, reported against remitting the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson in 1815 by Judge Hall at New Orleans.

IN THE HOUSE, much time was spent on a motion of Mr Botts, to strike from the Journal of yesterday an entry noticing presentation by Mr. Goode, of the resolutions of a public meeting in Ohio, condemning the proceedings of the House in the case of Mr. Giddings, which, in pursuance of a practice recently introduced, had been laid on the table, examined by the Speaker and the entry made without any actual presentation of the paper to the House. The motion to strike out finally prevailed 98 to 75, the effect of which is, that the paper is returned to Mr. Goode who may make an actual presentation if he thinks proper.

To Candidates.—All announcements should be accompanied with one dollar—it may be either in specie or Indiana State Bank, we won't be particular. We think a candidate who has paid the printer has a better chance of election than one who has not. He won't feel ashamed to look an honest man in the face, and ask him for his vote. Moreover, if our readers should find out that only those who have ☞ p. ☜ after their names, have poneyed up, they might ask the delinquents some awkward questions; at any rate, they would not think them prompt or correct business men, and might hesitate to entrust them with an office of any importance.

AUGUST ELECTION.

We are authorised to announce WM. A. JACKSON as a candidate for Sheriff.

MR. EDITOR. Please announce GEORGE F. HILL as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen County at the ensuing election. p.

We are authorised to announce THOMAS VAN ANDA for Sheriff of Allen County. p.

We are requested to announce JOHN C. SWINNEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen county. p.

We are requested to announce WILLIAM STEWART, as a candidate for Sheriff of this County. p.

If the citizens of Allen County will elect JOSEPH C. SILVERS Sheriff, at the next August election, he will be much obliged to them.

We are requested to inform the citizens of Allen county that BRADFORD B STEVENS is a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD McMULLEN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allen county.

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfiet or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash'r
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Farmers and mechanicks bk*	Steubenville
Muskingum bank	Putman
Commercial bank of Sciota	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank*	Warren
KENTUCKY.	
Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsonville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville
MISSOURI.	
Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

Fashionable Tailoring.

Great reduction in Prices.

T. WATSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in Mr Lillie's Tavern, on Columbia Street, a few doors from the corner of Calhoun. His work will be done in the most workmanlike manner and fashionable style.

To suit the present hard times, his charges will be as low as possible. By strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage, and feels confident that his charges and style of workmanship will satisfy all who employ him.

CUTTING done at all times on the shortest notice.

May 6th '42. 45

ELEGANT FIRE BOARDS & TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, by

May 6, '42. 45tf LORING HUBBELL

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

A CLASS is forming to commence as soon as the necessary number is obtained.

LORING HUBBELL.

May 6th '42. 45tf

THE MARKET HOUSE will be opened on the 10th, 12th, and 14th days of the present month, at the usual hours and on each and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday thereafter, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council. WM. LYTLE, City Recorder.

May 6th '42. 45

A PONY FOR SALE—Enquire of

E. A. CAMPBELL.

May 6th '42. 45tf

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyland's mill for sale by E. A. CAMPBELL.

May 6th '42. 45

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, situated on the Piqua road one mile from town, containing 20 acres, well fenced—15 acres cleared. The improvements are a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard.

Also, 80 acres on the Goshen road, 4 1-2 miles from town—18 acres oelared, 10 in Timothy

There is a fine stream running through both of the above pieces of land.

For further particulars inquire of

LAUGHLIN QUINN.

Fort Wayne May 6th '42. 45

WARNING!—Whereas my wife Johanna, has left my bed and board, without sufficient cause, and I am not willing to pay debts of her contracting, I therefore hereby warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account.

LAUGHLIN QUINN.

Fort Wayne, May 6th '42. 45

LIST OF

Delinquent Lots,

IN THE

City of Fort Wayne.

THE following described lots of land lying and being in the city of Fort Wayne, Allen County Indiana, are returned delinquent for taxes for the year 1841, to the Treasurer of said City.

Notice is hereby given, that unless the owners thereof, shall within three months from the date of this notice, pay to the Treasurer the said tax with the interest and cost of advertising, the same will be leased to the person who will take it for the least number of years and pay the taxes interest and costs; and for that purpose it will be offered at Vendue as the law directs.

Names and Description. — *Am't of Tax.*

Bellair & Reese, Old Plat ¼ of Lot No 61 — $4 25
Bolwer James G. do. 110 — 1 60
Burdsdeck Anthony, Hanna's Add. 417 — 1 25
Black S. M. do. 248 & 249 — 35
Brown Joseph, Old Plat, ½ of 117 — 1 50
Britton, Spencer & Jones, Old Plat 45 — 5 00
Browning Brazilla, Ewings Add. Lot 3 Block 5 — 25
Cadien William, Hanna's Add. 141 — 87
Comparett Francis, do. 280 — 50
" " do. 281 — 44
" " do. 283 — 44
" " do. 293 — 50
" " do. 295 — 44
" " do. 296 — 38
Cooper Henry, Hanna's Add. Lot No. 6 — 75
Diffendaffer Henry, do. 340 — 1 00
Davis Abram, do. 138 — 66
" 139 — 1 19
Douglass James, (estate) H. Add. 415 — 25
Dawson R. J. Old Plat, 20 — 88
" do. 21 — 88
Evans J. G. Hanna's Add. 424 — 75
" do. 425 — 75
Ensworth, (Heirs) do. 25 — 88
Fory Augustine, do. 140 — 1 00
Foolinger Jacob, do. 426 — 75
Goudy Robert, do. ¼ of 453 — 1 75
Graves Frederick, do. ¼ of 453 — 1 75
Glutting Jacob, do. 451 — 50
Griffin Solomon, do. 287 & 288 — 43
Henderson Wm. (heirs) do. ¼ of 81 — 38
" " do. 82 — 75
Holgate Curtis (estate) Count Add. 13 — 2 00
" do. 27 — 2 00
Hackley Jack, Old Plat 12 ft. of 38 — 50
Holcomb Absalom (estate) H. Add. 131 — 50
" " do. 134 — 50
" " do. 136 — 1 00
" " do. 138 — 1 00
Johnson Solomon M. do. 60 & 61 — 88
Jamisson John, Co. Add. N. fr. 21 — 60
Itan J. C. Hanna's Add. 464 — 53
Klinger John D. Rockhill's Add. 68 & 69 — 87
Majors John, Old Plat, 111 — 1 10
Millman Adam, do. 100 — 2 00
Post J. D. Hanna's Add. 303 — 10
Parimour E. H. Rockhill's Add. 21 — 3 00
Parry Isaac " 76 & 77 — 3 50
Pellier Mrs. Old Plat, 115 — 25
Reese John, Hanna's Add 26 & 97 — 1 38
Rinehart John, do. 515 — 1 63
Rue Nicholas, Old Plat 96 & 97 — 3 50
Rockhill William, Rockhill's Add 1 4 6 7 8 9 11 15 16 17 18 19 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 34 35 36 37 38 39 44 45 46 47 48 49 51 52 53 55 56 57 60 61 65 65 66 67 71 72 73 74 75 79 80 87 88 89 93 104 105 106 110 111 112 113 114 115 117 118 119 121 122 124 125 126 127 134 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 161 162 163 164 165 166 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 159 157 159 160 130 123 & in Ewing's Add. 11 & 12 Blk 16 — 17 60
Shoemaker Henry, Old Plat, 130 — 1 88
Silvers J. C. Hanna's Add. 118 & 119 — 2 25
Suttenfeld Wm. (est.) O. Plat 170 & 180 — 2 50
Suttenfeld Laura, " 181 — 75
Spencer John, " 74 101 & 4 of 102 & in Hanna's Add 391 392 393 394 411 412 413 414 141 — 12 25
Shores Judy, Old Plat 90 — 1 75
Strong Henry, Hanna's Add. 109 — 2 25
Smith Edward, " 55 — 2 25
Turner Ann, (heirs) Old Plat, 173 174 — 3 00
Underwood Richard, Hanna's Add, 178 — 88

UNKNOWN OWNERS.

Rockhill's Addition, Lot No. 3 — 25
do do 5 — 31
do do 12 — 38
do do 21 — 31
do do 30 — 50
do do 31 — 50
do do 54 — 50
do do 63 — 50
do do 85 — 60
do do 95 — 38
do do 96 — 25
do do 97 — 25
do do 107 — 31
do do 108 — 25
do do 109 — 25
do do 116 — 19
do do 120 — 19
do do 128 — 25
do do 129 — 26
do do 130 — 25
do do 104 — 19
do do 135 — 19
do do 177 — 6
do *County Addition*, 8 — 38
do do 10 — 75
do do 12 — 1 25
do do 6 — 25
do do 16 — 25
do do 25 — 2 50
do do 48 — 75
do *Old Plat*, 34 — 19
do do 35 — 13
do do 36 — 10
do do ¼ of 14 — 50
do do 8 — 13
do do 95 — 75
do do 125 — 1 00
do do 132 — 1 00
do do 109 — 75
do *Ewing's Add.* Lot 10 Block 4 — 50
do do 12 4 — 25
do do 4 7 — 63
do do 6 21 — 60
do do 5 27 — 25
do do 4 6 — 25
do do 2 14 — 25
do do 4 14 — 25
do do 2 4 — 19
do do 3 4 — 13
do do 6 — 10
do do 6 7 — 50
do do 3 9 — 15
do do 2 9 — 25
do do 1 12 — 75
do do 3 16 — 25
do do 9 18 — 50
do do 10 18 — 1 00
do do 11 18 — 63
do do 12 18 — 75
do do 12 19 — 75
do do 4 21 — 50
do do 5 21 — 50
do do 9 23 — 25
do do 7 23 — 38
do do 8 25 — 25
do do 9 25 — 25
do do 10 26 — 31
do do 11 26 — 33
do do 12 26 — 38
do do 10 27 — 25
do do 11 27 — 33
do do 4 28 — 38
do do 5 30 — 25
do do 6 30 — 31
do do 6 31 — 10
do do 6 31 — 26
do do 1 32 — 25
do do 6 32 — 19
do do 4 32 — 19
do do 5 32 — 19
do do 6 32 — 25
do *Hamilton & Taber's A.* lot 18 — 1 00
do do 19 — 88
do *Hanna's Add.* 16 — 75

Work Henry, Old Plat, 27 ft. of 47
do Ewing's Add. Lot No. 4
do Block 17, & Lots 7 8 9 10
do 11 12 Block 31 — 4 05
Wilcox Estate, Old Plat Lot No. 81 — 3 75
Ballard Jonathan (estate) County Addition Lot 41 — 1 25
do Co. Add. Lot No. 44 — 1 50
Ellsworth H. W. " 20 — 13

G. F. WRIGHT, *City Treasurer.*
Treasurer's Office, City of Fort Wayne, May 4th 1842.

PORTRAIT & MINIATURE

PAINTING!!

The public are invited to call at H. R. Colerick's New Store, up stairs.

LORING HUBBELL.
April 29th 1842. 44

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES.—A supply of these elegant and useful articles of furniture, now so fashionable in all the cities of the east, on hand at the painting room of the subscriber. LORING HUBBELL.
April 29th 1842. 44

NOTICE.—I will offer at public sale on the 16th day of July next, at the Court House door, in the town of Auburn, De Kalb Co. Ind., Section 16 in Township 33, North of Range 13, East. ROBERT WORK, School Com.
April 18, 1842. 44

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved. S. C. Freeman is authorised to settle the affairs of said copartnership.

S. C. FREEMAN,
T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.
April 28, 1842. 44

FASHIONABLE

Millinery Establishment.

MRS. PAUL,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER,

Berry-street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,

FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets in a superior style.

ALCOHOL.—A large quantity of French and Peach BRANDY, Monongahala, Old Rye, and Irish WHISKEY, Holland GIN, Battavia BITTERS, VINEGAR, &c., all of which are of a good quality and will be sold very low for cash, by L. G. & R. P. JONES.
April 27, 1842. 44

CALL AND SETTLE.—All persons indebted to the firm of L. G. & R. P. JONES, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts immediately, either by cash or note, as further indulgence cannot be given.
April 28, 1842. 44

State of Indiana, } ss
Allen County. }

In the Allen Circuit Court August Term, 1842.

Rebecca Bennet,
vs.
William Bennet.
Bill in Chancery—for Divorce.

WHEREAS it has been made satisfactorily to appear to me the undersigned Clerk of said Court (from the affidavit of a disinterested person this day filed in my Office,) that the above named defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

The said William Bennet therefore is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said bill, for a divorce, and unless he appear or or before the calling of the cause at the next Term of said Court and plead answer or demur to the same, the said bill as to said defendant will be taken as confessed. P. G. JONES, Cl'k, A. C. C.
April 23, 1842. 43

NEW STORE REMOVED.

THE Customers of E. A. CAMPBELL and the public generally, are notified that he has removed to the Store directly opposite Lillie's tavern, a few doors west of the Post Office.

E. A. CAMPBELL.
April 15th, 1842. 42

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

E. A. CAMPBELL is now prepared to receive all goods that may be consigned to him and advance the charges upon them, at the store house recently occupied by O. W. Jefferds. All charges upon goods to be paid before they are removed.

SALT, FLOUR, and all kinds of produce received and sold on commission.

Fort Wayne, April 14, 1842. 42

ONONDAGA SALT—50 BBLS. ONONDAGA SALT received on commission, and will be sold low for cash, by
L. G. & R. P. JONES.
April 23, 1842. 43

Bankruptcy Notice.

United States of America, } ss
District of Indiana. }

In the District Court in Bankruptcy:—

THE third Monday in and 21st day of March, 1842; on this day the following person filed his petition praying for the benefit of the Bankrupt law, which is ordered to stand for hearing in the city of Indianapolis on the fourth Monday in May next, and that notice thereof signed by the Clerk be published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel printed in Fort Wayne, at least twenty days before said day of hearing, to wit: HENRY RUDISILL, of Allen county.

By order of the Court,
HORACE BASSETT. Cl'k.
April 20, 1842. 43

WOOL CARDING.

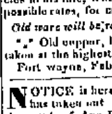
THE subscriber will be prepared to card Wool on or before the 10th of May next at his mill on the Little St. Joseph River, about 3 miles above Fort Wayne City, near the Wabash and Erie Canal Feeder. He is also preparing to MANUFACTURE WOOL into

SATTINETTS, JEANS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,

which he expects to get into operation by September next.

COUNTRY FULLING will be attended to in the Fall. HENRY JOHNS.
April 9th 1842. 43

Eastern Store.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES of superior quality, and at a low price, just received, at the store of N. FARRAND. Physicians are invited to call and examine, confident that this with his former stock comprises a better assortment than can be found elsewhere. R. DYKES.
April 16, 1842.

Wm. A. Thomson,

NO. 9 WEBSTER BUILDINGS, NEAR THE FOOT OF MAIN ST. BUFFALO,

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HARDWARE AND DEALER IN DOMESTIC HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, CHAINS, &c., again appears before the Merchants of the West, with a view to informing them that his stock, always large, is being much increased this spring. With the capital and attention devoted to the business, he feels no hesitation in affirming that those merchants who have heretofore bought in New York will find it equally advantageous to purchase of him, for besides the low prices at which he sells, his stock is very general, comprising every article of Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, and General Hardware, required in the western country.

Terms of sale—*for cash or produce.*
Buffalo. April 1, 1842. 42 6m

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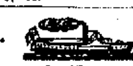
50 BBLS. WHISKEY, cheap for cash at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.
April 23, 1842. 43

DRIED FRUIT—25 Bushels Dried Apple for sale low, by R. W. TAYLOR.
March 5, '42. 36

1842.  1842.

Pratt & Brownlee,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PRODUCE, LUMBER, SALT, &c. *And Agents for the Detroit Line, Western Transportation Co., and Rail Road Line, &c. on the Erie Canal.*

REFERENCES.

A. Bindge,
Barnard Card, & Co. } New York,
S. C. Gray,
E. T. Pease.
Noyes & Hooper, Albany.
J. H. Hooker, Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co.
Gelston & Evans. } Buffalo.
J. Nottingham, & Co.
W. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie.
Blair & Parks, Cleveland.
Hollister & Boalt, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co. } Toledo,
Peckham, & Co.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Hunday & Halliday, Massilon, O.
P. Evans & Son, Defiance O.
L. G. & R. P. Jones, } Fort Wayne.
Evans & Hill.
Peter Anderson,
A. M. Higgins, } Logansport.
Strong & Miller,

The subscribers avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the Merchants of the Wabash valley that they are better able than ever to contract for the transportation of merchandize and produce to and from New York; their facilities are equal to any on the river, and they are prepared to say to all having produce to ship, that they may rely on having it done at as low rates, and with as much despatch as can be done by any other House.

AMOS PRATT,
JOHN BROWNLEE.
Maumee City, Ohio April 20th '42. 43

1842. 1842.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE DETROIT LINE, composed of first class boats on the Erie Canal, (most of which were built the past season,) and connected with facilities of the first character on the Hudson River, Western Lakes and Ohio Canal, will be prepared upon the opening of navigation to transport passengers and property with their usual care and despatch. Freight by this line from New York, should be shipped per Troy Tow Boats, and marked "Detroit Line."

AGENTS.

A. Rindge, New York,
J. H. Hooker, } Troy.
A. Van Inwagen,
M. Kingman, & Co., } Buffalo.
Levi Tillotson,
Wm. M. Gallagher, & Co, Erie, Pa.
Spear & Fletcher, Fairport, Ohio,
Winch & Wyman, Cleveland.
Flesharty & Co., Huron.
Hollister & Boalt. Sandusky City.
Mott & Co., Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Doneman & Brown, Milwaukie.
Smith & Webster, Chicago.
Wheeler & Porter, Mich. City.

☞ We take pleasure in recommending the Detroit Line to our Customers along the Wabash valley who have produce to ship to an Eastern market, and assure them that it will be done at as low rates, and with as great despatch as any other responsible Line can do it.

PRATT, & BROWNLEE, Agents,
Maumee City.
April 20th, 1842. 43

TO POST MASTERS.—The Board of Control, of the Agricultural Society of the United States request, that the several Post Masters, make return to the treasurer of the society, (as requested by the "Circular,") by the first of June of all subscribers by them obtained.

Editors are requested to insert the same in their respective papers, for the benefit of agriculturists and planters.

Washington, April 1, 1842. 42

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction, at the Court House door in the City of Fort Wayne, on Saturday the seventh day of May next, the following described tract of land, belonging to the estate of William T. Graves, dec'd, to wit:—Beginning at the N. E. corner of section 6, in township No. 20, N. of R. 13 E., thence south 25,6 poles to the Wabash and Erie canal; thence north 75 degrees west 19,6 poles; thence north 25 poles; thence north 73 degrees east, along the Maumee river, back to the place of beginning; containing 3 acres. A credit of six months will be given, H. B. TAYLOR, Adm'r.
April 16th, 1842. 42.

APPRENTICE WANTED

AT this office. A smart, intelligent boy will meet with a favorable chance to learn the Printing Business.
Feb. 26, 1842.

Cash for Wheat.

20,000 BUSHELS WHEAT Wanted immediately, at the store of E. A. Campbell.

Farmers, bring on your WHEAT, for which

The highest price in Current Funds will be paid by the subscriber.

Call at the store, a few doors west of the Post Office, in part occupied by O. W. Jefferds, as a Drug Store, opposite Lillie's tavern, without delay.

R. M. LYON.
Fort Wayne, April 1st. 1842. 40

SALT! SALT!

LAKE SALT of superior quality, at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

MORGAN LEWIS

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware

in all its branches, in the building on the north of Columbia street, lately occupied as a drug store by Doct. Beecher, (the chequered front,) where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for cash or produce.

Old ware will be repaired at the shortest notice.

*** Old copper, brass, pewter, and paper rags taken at the highest market price.

Fort wayne, Feb. 10, 1842. 34tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Ann Parker of Allen County, dec'd. Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate to present them for settlement.

WALTER PARKER, Adm'r.
April 1st. 1842. 40

American House.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

THIS house is new and commodious and furnished in the best style.—It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.

This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. Call and see me. LEWIS HUMBERT.
Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

JUSTICES' AND SHERIFFS' BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

Fort Wayne Axe Factory

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned having located himself in the city of Fort Wayne, a few rods east of Samuel Edsall's saw mill, would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of EDGE TOOLS of every description, also all kinds of *Grist and Saw Mill Irons* and all kinds of SCREW WORK such as Miller's and Clothier's Screws. He will also furnish all kinds of cast iron gearing for grist mills or any other machinery, or do any kind of BRASS CASTING which may be wanted in this or the adjoining Counties.

He assures the public, should they favor him with their work, that from his experience in some of the best eastern factories, by strict attention to the workmanship, and using the best materials that they will be no longer under the necessity of sending east or south for the above articles. At least call and examine for yourselves.

☞ *All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention*

Cast and wrought iron and brass TURNING, done to order,

GEORGE BUCHANAN.
March 26, 1842. 39tf

"On his own Hook."

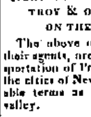
ISAAC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a shop two doors north of Evans & Lindenberger's store, near the upper canal bridge, where he intends to carry on the COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURE, in all its branches. His ware shall always be made of the best materials and in the best manner; and what is of some consequence in times, it shall be sold at the lowest rates. He would invite those who wish to purchase any articles in his line to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce, paper rags, old copper, pewter, beeswax, tallow, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for ware, but no TRUST.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842.

Cabinet and Chair Making

B. H. TOWER, informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be as well made and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand and will make to order all kinds of Rocking and



WINDSOR CHAIRS, SIDE-BOARDS, BUREAUX, Bedsteads and Cradles, Work Stands, Tables, &c. &c.

B. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his ware room, where they may find every article in his line which they may need either in commencing housekeeping or afterwards.

Fort Wayne, March 26, 1842. 1y39

Storage & Forwarding

At TOLEDO, Ohio.

PALMER & Co. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Flour, Grain, Salt, Plaster, Pig Iron, Anthracite Coal, &c.* and Agents for the

MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
TROY & OSWEGO & CLINTON LINES,
ON THE ERIE CANAL & LAKES.

The above old and responsible lines, through their agents, are prepared to contract for the transportation of Produce to and Merchandize from the cities of New York, Boston, &c. on as reasonable terms as any other house in the Maumee valley.

REFER TO

Snydam, Sage & Co. New York
Hess & Parvers, "
Wilkie & Dygert, "
James S. Wyckoff & Co. "
Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany
H. C. Rossiter, Troy
Hunter & Barker, Rochester
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo
Bronson & Crocker, Oswego
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Cleveland
Pease & Allen "
Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

40tf

State of Indiana, }
Huntington County }

In the Huntington Probate Court, May Term 1842.

Robert Roberts and Abigail his wife,
vs.
Albert Sparks and Mary Jane Sparks.

PETITION FOR DOWER.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next term of the Huntington Probate Court, by Robert Roberts and Abigail his wife, formerly Abigail Sparks wife of Moses Sparks late of said county deceased, for partition of their dower in the following lands and tenements to wit: The north west quarter of Section twenty four, Town twenty seven, north of Range ten, east, containing 160 acres, also the south half of the north east quarter of Sec. 11, Town 26, north of Range 10, east containing 80 acres, and all other lands and tenements of which the said Moses Sparks was entitled to at the time of his death.

ROBERT ROBERTS,
ABIGAIL ROBERTS.
March 14, 1842. 39w32

Allen Circuit Court, August Term, 1842.

Joseph Slater,
vs.
Moses Jones, and Jeptha W. Edwards.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.—Be it remembered that on the 14th day of March 1842, the above plaintiff filed in the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court an affidavit, wherein he says that the said defendants are justly indebted to him in the sum of seventy dollars and ninety cents, by virtue of a Judgment of Walter Welch, a Justice of the Peace of the County of Lenawee, in the State of Michigan, by confession rendered on the 8th day of June, 1840, against the said Moses Jones and the said Jeptha W. Edwards, that the said judgment is still in full force, not vacated, reversed or otherwise made void; and that the said Moses Jones and the said Jeptha W. Edwards are not residents of the State of Indiana; and the said Joseph Slater having filed bond in the penal sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, conditioned as the law requires, a writ of Foreign Attachment was issued to the Sheriff of Allen County, who returned said writ on the 17th day of March 1842, with the following endorsement, to wit: "By virtue of the within writ I have seized and taken into my possession the following described land, to wit: the W ½ of the S W ¼ of Sec. 18 Town 32 Range 12 East, containing 74 51-100 acres as the property of the said defendants, and have taken Wm. T. Hunter to my assistance, and we have appraised the same at $1 25 per acre.

Notice is therefore given to the said Moses Jones and Jeptha W. Edwards, to be and appear before the judges of the Allen Circuit Court on the 1st day of the next term thereof to be held at the Court House in the City of Fort Wayne on the 22d day of August next and defend said suit, or the same will be determined in his absence. P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
April 1st 1842. $4 20 40

L. P. FERRY,

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,

FORT WAYNE, IA.

WILL tend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections thro' out the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPT LAW, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application.

REFERENCES—

A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jos. Morgan, "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, "
Capt. E. Murray, Huntington co.
S. L. Rugg, Esq. Adams co.
W. White, Esq. Noble co.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Durel, Logansport.

☞ Office on the north side of Main, west of Calhoun-street. y29

State of Indiana, } ss
Wells County, }

Wells Probate Court, February Term, 1842.

Samuel King and Elizabeth King his wife, David Thompson, John Thompson, by his guardian John Myers, et. al.
vs.
Owen Hamilton, Martha Hamilton Robert Irwin and Rachel Irwin, heirs of the estate of John Thompson, Dec'd.
Petition for partition.

NOW COMES said petitioners by Samuel G. Upton their Attorney and files their petition in these words, (here insert) and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Owen Hamilton and Martha Hamilton his wife, late Martha Thompson and Robert Irwin and Rachel Irwin his wife, late Rachel Thompson, heirs of said decedent are not residents of the State of Indiana. It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice of the filing and pendency of said petition be given said heirs by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a newspaper printed and published in the City of Fort Wayne, in the County of Allen, State of Indiana, and of general circulation in said County of Wells, there being no newspaper printed and published in said county, and the Fort Wayne Sentinel being the nearest newspaper printed and published to the said County of Wells, for three consecutive weeks, four more than four weeks before the first day of the next term of this Court, notifying said heirs of the pendency of said petition and that unless they appear and plead, answer or demur to said petition on or before the first day of next term of this court the same will be taken as confessed as to them and a decree had thereon accordingly in their absence.

Test, BOWEN HALE, Cl'k.
March 16, 1842. $4

Extra State Sentinel.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS!

SINCE the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, we have accumulated a vast amount of facts and information relative to the past management of our State Affairs, which it is of the great importance that the People should be put in possession of, so that they may act understandingly in the premises hereafter, and pass such judgements as they will not have occasion to regret or to set aside.

These facts and this information, we shall take the earliest opportunity to spread before the People in the columns of our *Weekly* paper the "Indiana State Sentinel;" but being admonished, by the deplorable and burdened condition of the People, that many will feel themselves unable to subscribe for that paper low as its price, we have determined to make up from its columns, and issue a sheet, one half its size and twice the size of our Daily paper, to be entitled the

"EXTRA STATE SENTINEL."

This Extra paper will come within the means of even the *poorest* man in the State, who is as much, if not more interested in a virtuous and honest administration of public affairs as the richest. Its prime object will be to submit to the People, candidly and fearlessly, every fact relative to State policy, past and present—to review the acts of the present Legislature—to publish the disclosures, in relation to our financial affairs, made before the Legislative—Committees of Investigation—and, if possible, to bring about an honest reformation in every department of the State Government.

It will also, incidentally give concise information in relation to general politics, and discuss the question of a *Protective Tariff*, which is now beginning to be agitated, all over the country, by a secret understanding among the Whig Politicians, for the benefit of Mr. CLAY. It will oppose TAXATION of all sorts, whether in the shape of a Tariff, which taxes the poor as much as the rich; or that of a National Bank, which plunders the masses for the benefit of the few heartless speculators who may obtain its control and, in short, will oppose any amount direct indirect, taken from the pockets of the People or the labor or resources of the country, more than is barely sufficient to maintain the ordinary and necessary expenses of a frugal administration of public affairs.

The "Extra" will not be prostituted into a mere electioneering engine for the purpose of putting certain men out of offices and putting certain others into their places; it will advocate no '*change*' but such as it is believed the interests of the People require; and it will endeavor to inculcate such just principles of political economy, as will be of permanent benefit to the People, and induce them to demand of their public servants, whoever they may be, their honest observance and fulfilment.

THE EXTRA STATE SENTINEL

Will be commenced about the middle of March next, and will be continued six months, It will be printed on a medium sized sheet, and will be published once a week, during, the term, at the following rates, payable, in all cases, *in advance.*

For one copy,	6 months	50 cen	
Two copies,	" "	$1 00	
Twelve copies,	" "	5,00	} to be sent
Twenty-five copies " "		10,00	} at one time

At these prices we believe the Extra, will be acknowledged to be the cheapest paper ever published in this State.

The Weekly *Indiana State Sentinel* will be continued regularly, as heretofore; and will contain more, and a greater variety of political and miscellaneous matter, than any other newspaper in this State, without exception. Price Two Dollars a year; one dollar for six months—always in advance.

Both will be sent in exchange to every newspaper in this State that will give this notice a few publication, and the favor will be gratefully reciprocated in any other way that offers.

G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.

☞ Names should be sent to us early as possible; as the edition of the Extra will be limited to the probable demand.

DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term 1842.

Anthony Dodge,
vs. } Foreign Attachment.
Jabez Cady,

WHEREAS on the 18th day of March, 1842, the above plaintiff filed in the clerk's office of the De Kalb Circuit Court an affidavit, sworn to before Ariel Walden, one of the associate Judges of the said DeKalb Circuit Court, wherein he saith that Jabez Cady is indebted to him the full and just sum of thirty-five dollars by a certain promissory note drawn by the said Cady, dated the 21st of December, 1840, payable on the first day of Jan. 1842, in carpenter and joiner work to said Anthony Dodge, and that the said Jabez Cady is not now a resident of the State of Indiana, and the said Dodge having filed a bond as required by law, a writ of foreign attachment was issued from the Clerk's office directed to the Sheriff of DeKalb County, which writ was returned to the Clerk's office by said Sheriff on the 23d day March 1842 with the following endorsement:

I this day, the 22d of March, have with the assistance of Solomon Delong, attached the following property in Newville township, DeKalb County: the north part of west half of south west quarter of Sec. 6; being twenty acres, more or less, and have appraised the above described land at $3 25 per acre. Also lots No. 72 and 73; and also a fraction lying on the south east end of the above lots, running parallel with the river St Joseph on the town plat of Vienna, said lots and fraction valued at $30 00.

Notice is therefore given to the said Jabez Cady to appear on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at the house of Wesley Park, in Auburn, on the 2d day of May 1842, and defend said suit, or the same will be determined in his absence.

SAMUEL W. SPROTT, Cl'k
March 23d 1842. 69

Cassimeres and Satinetts

OF various colors and extra quality, selling cheaper than ever at the New Store

E. A. CAMPBELL.

SHAWLS.—Taghoni, merino, brocha, De Laine, Chenille, and plaid shawls, going cheap for cash at the *New Store.*

E. A. CAMPBELL.

COTTON YARN, wadding, batting, wicking, and cotton twine, at

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

THOMAS JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,

FORT WAYNE, Indiana,

Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianapolis. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbia street.

Dec. 30th, 1841.

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

FORT WAYNE, Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 16, 1838. 29tf.

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on Columbia street, one door east of J. B. Dubois, Esq's office, up stairs.

G. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE.
Aug. 20, '41. 9a

In the Wells Circuit Court, March Term 1842.

Henry Ridgely,
vs. } Domestic Attachment.
David O. L. Ogden.

WHEREAS on the 26th day of January 1842 the above named plaintiff, Henry Ridgely, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Wells Circuit Court, an affidavit by him subscribed and sworn to before said Clerk, wherein he deposeth and saith that David O. L. Ogden is justly indebted to him in the sum of twenty-five dollars for building a house for the said Ogden, and that the said Ogden so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. And said Ridgely having filed his bond as required by law, a writ of domestic attachment was issued from said Clerk's office, directed to the sheriff of said County, commanding him to attach the lands and tenements and seize and take into his possession the goods and chattles, rights, credits, moneys and effects of him the said Ogden in his bailiwick, which said writ has been returned by said sheriff to said Clerk's office with the following endorsement thereon, to wit:—I have attached the east half of the N E qr of Sec 8 Town, 26 N of Range 12 E, containing 80 acres, valued by the aid of Erastus E. Hathaway, at two hundred and eighty dollars.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant David O. L. Ogden, to be and appear before the Judges of the Wells Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at the Court House in said county, on 14th day of March next, and defend said suit or the same will be heard and determined in his absence. BOWEN HALE, Cl'k.
Jan 28, 1842. 30

Western Farmer's own Paper.

The Union Agriculturist

AND WESTERN PRAIRIE FARMER.

Published at Chicago, Monthly, by the Union Agricultural Society, the organ of the Illinois State Agricultural Society and of other Western Societies.

VOL. SECOND, 1842.

The matter is prepared expressly for the *Western Farmer*; one half to three fourths of it being original, and the remainder selected from *thirty three Agricultural papers*, (every one in the United States, that is known to us,) and a great variety of other exchange publications and scientific works. In the first volume we published 130 communications, from practical farmers all over the West; and it is expected this year, the paper being more extensively known, that we shall be able to give many more.

The second volume is commenced with *twelve pages*, and contains more matter than any other agricultural paper in the United States. It is expected the subscriptions will enable the U. A. S. to continue it in this manner; the object of the Society being not to make money, but to furnish Western Farmers with a paper adapted to their wants at the least cost at which it can be published. But should the expense of publication not be defrayed, the number of pages will be reduced to eight, though when subscriptions will warrant it, twelve pages will again be given.

Engravings equal to those in any other agricultural paper will be freely used.

TERMS—One dollar per annum, *invariably in advance.* Six copies sent to one post office for $5. To make it an object for agricultural Societies to offer this paper for premiums, 50 copies be sent for $40. Also 50 copies will be sent to a county for $40, when the subscriptions are obtained by one individual.

The first volume can be had in numbers $1, or bound for $1 37.

AGENTS—Postmasters are respectfully requested to act as agents, and to remit names and money obtained by others. Any friend to agricultural improvement in the West, is requested to act as agent.

ADVERTISING—Yearly advertisers will be allowed the use of one square of 15 lines upon paying $8 00 in advance. For other advertisements, $1 50 will be charged for one square of 15 lines or under for the first insertion, $1 for the second, and seventy five cents for succeeding insertions.

Pedigree of stock, and descriptions of *patent* machines and improvements will be inserted in the body of the paper for $2,00 for a half column or less. For over half a column, $4 will be charged; over one column, $6, and so on. No communication, containing such information, will be inserted unless the money accompanies it.—Engravings must also be furnished by the proprietor, when he wishes them used.

Postage must be paid on all communications. Direct to the Union Agriculturist, Chicago, Ills.

KENDALL'S EXPOSITOR

VOLUME TWO.

THE second volume of the Expositor will commence the first week in January, 1842, after which it will be much enlarged and published every other week at the same price, viz: *one dollar per year paid in advance.*

A portion of the enlargement will be devoted to agriculture and mechanics.

All present subscribers who wish to continue, will please forward the subscription money before the first of January.

A considerable number of the first volume complete are still on hand, and for *two dollars* the first and second volumes can be had.

The first volume is of great value for future reference, as it will contain a condensed account of the proceedings of the late memorable session of Congress, with the yeas and nays upon every important proposition, accurately indexed.

Next week will be published and thereafter weekly, the

UNION DEMOCRAT.

This paper will commence with a review of the proceedings of Congress, at their late session, connected with a most free and ample discussion of the principles and consequences involved in the measures consummated and proposed.

In other respects pains will not be spared to make an useful and entertaining newspaper.

Price, *two dollars* per annum, *always in advance.*

The most important articles will be published in both the Expositor and the Democrat.

The advantages of the Democrat are that it will contain much more matter than the Expositor, will be received more frequently and will be in better form for circulation.

The advantages of the Expositor are that it will be in form for preservation, will have an index, will contain the most important matter, and will cost but half as much.

THREE DOLLARS will now pay for the Expositor from the commencement, and for one year of the Democrat.

Oct. 6 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Jacob Barnett, late of Huntington County, dec'd. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN HEFFNER, Adm'r.

State of Indiana, Allen County.

Allen Probate Court, Feb. Term, 1842.

Estate of J. Douglass, deceased.

COMES now the administrator of said estate and makes his report, whereby it appears that the personal property of said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts outstanding against the same:

It is therefore ordered by the court that notice be given to the unknown heirs of said Douglass to be and appear at the next term of said court, and show cause why the real estate of said deceased, shall not be made assets to pay the debts outstanding against the same.

P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
Feb. 26, 184 3 w 35.

NOTICE.

THE *Democrats* of Huntington county are requested to meet in their respective townships on Saturday, the 7th day of May, to choose delegates to represent them in the district convention to be holden in the town of Warren, on Saturday, the 4th of June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Legislature, at the ensuing election. MANY VOTERS.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The Democrats of Wells County, are hereby respectfully requested to attend at the Court House, in Bluffton, on Saturday the 23d day of April next, for the purpose of nominating delegates to represent said County in a District Convention, to be held in Warren in Huntington County, on Saturday the 4th day of June next.

MANY DEMOCRATS.
March 16th 1842. 38

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the premises of Jesse Coles, living on the St. Joseph Feeder, 24 miles from Fort Wayne, One Black Mare 5 years old, carries her tail a little on one side when she trots, the hair worn from her side by the saddle; had on when last seen a leather headstall, shod all round.

One Chesnut Sorel Mare, 6 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, white face, glass eye, and three white feet, a little marked with the saddle.

One Bay Horse Colt, 3 years old, good size, the hind feet both white, a white spot in the forehead, no other marks or brands perceivable.

Any person who will return said horses to me or give information where they can be found shall have all reasonable expenses, and be paid for their trouble. JESSE COLES.

THE MADISONIAN.

PROSPECTUS

The undersigned having purchased a controlling interest in the Madisonian, propose to issue a Daily Paper from this office on or about the 15th Dec.

The paper will be devoted to the support of such constitutional measures as the interests of the people may demand—and from what has been seen of the purpose of President Tyler's Administration, there is every reason to believe that such measures only are in contemplation by the present head of the Government.

We propose to labor for the entire restoration of the pure doctrines and faithful-practices of the sages of our Republic—not to battle for the mere exaltation of partisan dictators. To advocate those principles of our patriotic fathers which were altogether designed to ensure the prosperity and happiness of the Confederacy, in their original purity—not to tear down the modern fabrics of demagogues to erect pedestals for other ambitious and dishonest aspirants. In short it is our design to pursue the *right*, alike heedless of party names and party interests, and to expose the *wrong*, emanate from what men or in what section it may. But it is far from our intention ever to indulge in wanton and vulgar abuse. Yet we will not suffer the men and measures we advocate to be unjustly aspersed, and wrongfully assailed, with impunity.

Heartily approving the independent course pursued by the President during the late extraordinary session of Congress, it shall be our endeavor, at a fitting period, to place before the public *all* the circumstances connected with the origin and fate of the two Bank bills.

That the Daily Madisonian may merit the support of the community indiscriminately, the undersigned is resolved to bring to his assistance in the editorial department the best political and literary talent that can be secured. In aid of this purpose, an able and experienced European correspondent (situated at Bremen) has been engaged to transmit to us by the steamers every fortnight, the most comprehensive account of the state and progress of things in the old world of which he is capable. This enterprise, we trust, will be duly appreciated by our subscribers.

As the only Administration Journal in the District of Columbia publishing, officially, the proceedings of the Government, and cherishing and defending honestly and earnestly the principles upon which the public acts of President Tyler have thus far been founded we may we trust justly calculate upon no inconsiderable share at least of the support of that very comprehensive body of our fellow-citizens who are the friends of good and faithful Government.

TERMS

Daily per annum (in advance,)	$10 00
For the approaching session, (probably seven months,) (in advance)	5 00
The tri-weekly per annum,	5 00
For six months,	3 00
Weekly,	2 00
For six months,	1 00

☞ All letters must be addressed (free of postage) to the editor.

Postmasters throughout the Union are requested to act as our agents. Those who may particularly exert themselves in extending the circulation of the paper will not only be allowed a liberal commission on sums remitted, but receive our warmest thanks.

Papers (whether Administration, Opposition, or Neutral,) copying this prospectus (including this paragraph,) and sending us numbers containing it marked, will be entitled to an exchange.

J. B. JONES.
Washington City. Nov. 6, 1841.

PROSPECTUS,

ELECTION FRAUDS:—Nothing is more essential to the preservation of free representative government than the election franchise. We would sooner be governed by a hereditary monarch, than by representatives who procure their election by corruption. Every real friend of liberty ought to make himself acquainted with the manner in which the right of suffrage is assailed; in order that he may know how to guard against this most insidious and fatal enemy of free government in modern times.

That the practice of fraud in elections has been very extensive in the United States since 1837, no intelligent man doubts. Successive disclosures have proved that the elections in New York city were carried by fraud in 1838 and 1832. The instruments, the means, and the mode of operation, have all been laid bare, so as to place the matter beyond doubt or cavil. But these disclosures are contained in statements embracing much detail, and too long and complicated to be generally read and understood.

We propose to condense and connect them together by explanatory remarks, so as to enable every reader clearly to understand their application, bringing the whole within the compass of a single number of Kendall's Expositor. On the main points the language of the statement will be retained, and on all points our aim will be neither to add nor detract any thing of substance to or from the evidence therein embraced, but to present facts precisely as proved.

We shall endeavor to avail ourselves of further evidence not yet published but, known to exist, showing that the scheme of fraud was not confined to the city of New York.

These facts should be brought to the knowledge of every honest voter in the Union; and it is our design to furnish them in the cheapest and most convenient form. Being given in one of the 30 regular numbers of the Expositor, the postage on them will be the same as for any other newspaper.

This condensed statement will be issued the latter part of the present month, or as early in April as it can be prepared.

The number of the Expositor containing it will be furnished at $1 50 per hundred, or *twenty-five cents a dozen for any smaller number.*

They will be sent by mail, on receipt of the money postage paid or free.

Orders should be sent immediately, as few or none not ordered will be printed.

AMOS KENDALL.
March 7th 1842.

LIST OF

Delinquent Lots,

IN THE

City of Fort Wayne.

THE following described lots of land lying and being in the city of Fort Wayne, Allen County Indiana, are returned delinquent for taxes for the year 1841, to the Treasurer of said City.

Notice is hereby given, that unless the owners thereof, shall within three months from the date of this notice, pay to the Treasurer the said tax with the interest and cost of advertising, the same will be leased to the person who will take it for the least number of years and pay the taxes interest and costs; and for that purpose it will be offered at Vendue as the law directs.

Names and Description.		*Am't of Tax.*
Bellair & Reese, Old Plat ½ of Lot No	61	$4 25
Bower James C. do.	110	1 50
Burdendeck Anthony, Hanna's Add.	417	4 25
Black S. M. do.	248 & 249	35
Brown Joseph, Old Plat, ½ of	117	1 50
Britton, Spencer & Jones, Old Plat	45	5 00
Browning Brazilla, Ewings Add. Lot 3 Block 5		25
Cadien William, Hanna's Add.	141	87
Comparett Francis, do.	280	50
" " do.	281	44
" " do.	283	44
" " do.	293	50
" " do.	295	44
" " do.	296	38
Cooper Henry, Hanna's Add. Lot No. 6		75
Diffendaffer Henry, do.	340	1 00
Davis Abram, do.	138	56
" do.	139	1 19
Douglass James, (estate) H. Add.	415	25
Dawson R. J. Old Plat,	20	88
" do.	21	88
Evans J. G. Hanna's Add.	424	75
" do.	425	75
Easworth, (Heirs) do.	25	88
Fory Augustine, do.	140	1 00
Feolinger Jacob, do.	426	75
Goudy Robert, do. ½ of	453	1 75
Graves Frederick, do. ½ of	453	1 75
Glutting Jacob, do.	451	50
Griffin Solomon, do.	287 & 288	43
Henderson Wm. (heirs) do. ½ of	81	38
" " do.	82	75
Holgate Curtis (estate) Count Add.	13	2 00
" " do.	27	2 00
Hackley Jack, Old Plat 12 ft. of	38	50
Holcomb Absalom (estate) H. Add.	133	50
" " do.	134	50
" " do.	135	1 00
" " do.	136	1 00
Johnson Solomon M. do.	60 & 61	88
Jamieson John, Co. Add. N. fr.	21	56
Iten J. C. Hanna's Add.	484	53
Klinger John D. Rockhill's Add.	68 & 69	87
Major's John, Old Plat,	111	1 10
Millman Adam, do.	100	2 00
Post J. D. Hanna's Add.	303	10
Parimour E. H. Rockhill's Add.	21	3 00
Parry Isaac "	76 & 77	3 50
Peltier Mrs. Old Plat,	115	25
Reese John, Hanna's Add	26 & 27	1 38
Rinehart John, do.	515	1 63
Rue Nicholas, Old Plat	96 & 97	3 50
Rockhill William, Rockhill's Add	1 4 6 7 8 9 11 15 16 17 18 19 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 34 35 36 37 38 39 44 45 46 47 48 49 51 52 53 55 56 57 60 61 60 65 66 67 71 72 73 74 75 79 80 87 88 89 93 104 105 106 110 111 112 113 114 115 117 118 119 121 122 124 125 126 127 134 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 161 162 163 164 165 166 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 158 157 159 160 136 123 & n Ew-ing's Add. 11 & 12 Bl'k 16	17 50
Shoemaker Henry, Old Plat,	130	1 88
Silvers J. C. Hanna's Add.	118 & 119	2 25
Suttenfield Wm. (est.) O. Plat	179 & 180	2 50
Suttenfield Laura, "	181	75
Spencer John, "	74 101 & ½ of 102 & in Hanna's Add 391 392 393 394 411 412 413 414 141	12 25
Shores Judy, Old Plat	90	1 75
Strong Henry, Hanna's Add.	109	2 25
Smith Edward, "	55	2 25
Turner Ann, (heirs) Old Plat,	173 174	3 00
Underwood Richard, Hanna's Add.	178	88

UNKNOWN OWNERS.

Rockhill's Addition, Lot No.		3	25
do	do	5	31
do	do	12	38
do	do	22	31
do	do	30	50
do	do	31	50
do	do	54	50
do	do	63	50
do	do	86	88
do	do	95	38
do	do	96	25
do	do	97	25
do	do	107	31
do	do	108	25
do	do	109	25
do	do	116	19
do	do	120	19
do	do	128	25
do	do	129	25
do	do	120	25
do	do	104	19
do	do	145	19
do	do	177	6
do *County Addition*,		8	38
do	do	10	75
do	do	12	1 25
do	do	6	25
do	do	16	25
do	do	25	2 50
do	do	48	75
do *Old Plat*,		34	19
do	do	35	13
do	do	36	10
do	do ½ of	14	50
do	do	8	13
do	do	95	75
do	do	125	1 00
do	do	132	1 00
do	do	169	75

		Lot	Block	
do *Ewing's Add.*		10	4	50
do	do	12	4	25
do	do	4	7	63
do	do	6	21	50
do	do	5	27	25
do	do	4	8	25
do	do	2	14	25
do	do	4	14	25
do	do	2	4	19
do	do	3	4	13
do	do		6	19
do	do	6	7	50
do	do	3	8	75
do	do	2	9	25
do	do	1	12	75
do	do	3	16	25
do	do	9	18	50
do	do	10	18	1 00
do	do	11	18	63
do	do	12	18	75
do	do	12	19	75
do	do	4	21	50
do	do	5	21	50
do	do	9	23	25
do	do	7	23	38
do	do	8	25	25
do	do	9	25	25
do	do	10	26	31
do	do	11	26	33
do	do	12	26	38
do	do	10	27	25
do	do	11	27	33
do	do	4	28	38
do	do	5	30	25
do	do	6	30	31
do	do	5	31	19
do	do	6	31	25
do	do	1	32	25
do	do	6	32	19
do	do	4	32	19
do	do	5	32	19
do	do	6	32	25
do *Hamilton & Tabor's A.* lot		18		1 00
do	do	19		38
do	*Hanna's Add.*	16		75

Work Henry, Old Plat, 37 ft. of	47	4 05
do Ewing's Add. Lot No. 4		
do Block 17, & Lots 7 8 9 10		
do 11 12 Block 31		
Wilcox Estate, Old Plat Lot No. 81		3 75
Bullard Jonathan (estate) County Addition Lot 41		1 25
do Co. Add. Lot No. 44		1 50
Ellsworth H. W. "	20	13

G. F. WRIGHT, *City Treasurer.*
Treasurer's Office, City of Fort Wayne, May 4th 1842.

PORTRAIT & MINIATURE

PAINTING!!

The public are invited to call at H. R. Colerick's New Store, up stairs.
LORING HUBBELL.
April 29th 1842. 44

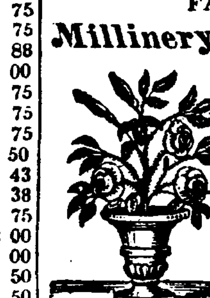
TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES.—A supply of these elegant and useful articles of furniture, now so fashionable in all the cities of the east, on hand at the painting room of the subscriber. LORING HUBBELL.
April 29th 1842. 44

NOTICE.—I will offer at public sale on the 16th day of July next, at the Court House door, in the town of Auburn, De Kalb Co. Ind., Section 16 in Township 33, North of Range 13, East. ROBERT WORK, School Com.
April 18, 1842. 44

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved. S. C. Freeman is authorised to settle the affairs of said copartnership.
S. C. FREEMAN,
T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.
April 28, 1842. 44

FASHIONABLE

Millinery Establishment.



MRS. PAUL,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER,

Berry-street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,

FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets in a superior style.

ALCOHOL.—A large quantity of French and Peach BRANDY, Monongehala, Old Rye, and Irish WHISKEY, Holland GIN, Battavia BITTERS, V' EGAR, &c., all of which are of a good quality and will be sold very low for cash, by L. G. & R. P. JONES.
April 2', 1842. 44

CALL AND SETTLE.—All persons indebted to the firm of L. G. & R. P. JONES, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts immediately, either by cash or note, as further indulgence cannot be given.
April 28, 1842. 44

State of Indiana, Allen County. } ss
In the Allen Circuit Court August Term, 1842.
Rebecca Bennet,
vs.
William Bennet.
Bill in Chancery—for Divorce.

WHEREAS it has been made satisfactorily to appear to me the undersigned Clerk of said Court (from the affidavit of a disinterested person this day filed in my Office,) that the above named defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

The said William Bennet therefore is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said bill, for a divorce, and unless he appear or or before the calling of the cause at the next Term of said Court and plead answer or demur to the same, the said bill as to said defendant will be taken as confessed. P. G. JONES, Cl'k. A. C. C.
April 23, 1842. 43

NEW STORE REMOVED.

THE Customers of E. A. CAMPBELL and the public generally, are notified that he has removed to the Store directly opposite Lillie's tavern, a few doors west of the Post Office
E. A. CAMPBELL.
April 15th, 1842. 42

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

E. A. CAMPBELL is now prepared to receive all goods that may be consigned to him and advance the charges upon them, at the store house recently occupied by O. W Jefferds. All charges upon goods to be paid before they are removed.

SALT, FLOUR, and all kinds of produce received and sold on commission.
Fort Wayne, April 14, 1842. 42

ONONDAGA SALT—50 BBLS. ONONDAGA SALT received on commission, and will be sold low for cash, by
L. G. & R. P. JONES.
April 23, 1842. 43

Bankruptcy Notice.

United States of America, District of Indiana. } ss

In the District Court in Bankruptcy:—

THE third Monday in and 21st day of March, 1842; on this day the following person filed his petition praying for the benefit of the Bankrupt law, which is ordered to stand for hearing in the city of Indianapolis on the fourth Monday in May next, and that notice thereof signed by the Clerk be published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel printed in Fort Wayne, at least twenty days before said day of hearing, to wit: HENRY RUDISILL, of Allen county.
By order of the Court,
HORACE BASSETT. Cl'k.
April 20, 1842. 43

WOOL CARDING.

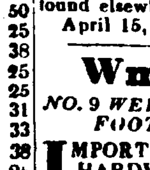
THE subscriber will be prepared to card Wool on or before the 10th of May next at his mill on the Little St. Joseph River, about 3 miles above Fort Wayne City, near the Wabash and Erie Canal Feeder,. He is also preparing to MANUFACTURE WOOL into

SATTINETTS, JEANS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,

which he expects to get into operation by September next.

COUNTRY FULLING will be attended to in the Fall. HENRY JOHNS.
April 9th 1842. 43

Eastern Store.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES of superior quality, and at a low price, just received, at the store of N. FARRAND. Physicians are invited to call and examine, confident that this with his former stock comprises a better assortment than can be found elsewhere. R. DYKES.
April 15, 1842.

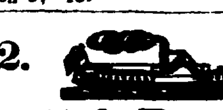
Wm. A. Thomson,

NO. 9 WEBSTER BUILDINGS, NEAR THE FOOT OF MAIN ST. BUFFALO,

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HARDWARE AND DEALER IN DOMESTIC HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, CHAINS, &c., again appears before the Merchants of the West, with a view to informing them that his stock, always large, is being much increased this spring. With the capital and attention devoted to the business, he feels no hesitation in affirming that those merchants who have heretofore bought in New York will find it equally advantageous to purchase of him, for besides the low prices at which he sells, his stock is very general, comprising every article of Iron, Steel, Nails, Cuttlery, and General Hardware, required in the western country.
Terms of sale—for cash or produce.
Buffalo, April 1, 1842. 42 6m

50 BBLS. WHISKEY, cheap for cash at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.
April 23, 1842. 43

DRIED FRUIT—25 Bushels Dried Apple for sale low, by R. W. TAYLOR.
March 5, '42. 36

1842.  1842.

Pratt & Brownlee,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PRODUCE, LUMBER, SALT, &c., *And Agents for the Detroit Line, Western Transportation Co., and Rail Road Line, &c. on the Erie Canal.*

REFERENCES.

A. Rindge, Barnard Card, & Co. S. C. Gray. E. T. Pease. } New York.
Noyes & Hooper, Albany.
J. H. Hooker, Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co. Gelston & Evans. J. Nottingham, & Co. } Buffalo.
W. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie.
Blair & Parks, Cleveland.
Hollister & Boalt, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co. Peckham, & Co. } Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Handay & Halliday, Massilon, O.
P. Evans & Son, Defiance O.
L. G. & R. P. Jones, Evans & Hill. } Fort Wayne.
Peter Anderson, A. M. Higgins. Strong & Miller, } Logansport.

The subscribers avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the Merchants of the Wabash valley that they are better able than ever to contract for the transportation of merchandize and produce to and from New York; their facilities are equal to any on the river, and they are prepared to say to all having produce to ship, that they may rely on having it done at as low rates, and with as much despatch as can be done by any other House.
AMOS PRATT,
JOHN BROWNLEE.
Maumee City, Ohio April 20th '42. 43

1842. 1842.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE DETROIT LINE, composed of first class boats on the Erie Canal, (most of which were built the past season,) and connected with facilities of the first character on the Hudson River, Western Lakes and Ohio Canal, will be prepared upon the opening of navigation to transport passengers and property with their usual care and despatch. Freight by this line from New York, should be shipped per Troy Tow Boats, and marked "Detroit Line."

AGENTS.

A. Rindge, New York,
J. H. Hooker, A. Van Inwagen, } Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co., Levi Tillotson, } Buffalo.
Wm. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie, Pa.
Spear & Fletcher, Fairport, Ohio,
Winch & Wyman, Cleveland.
Fleeharty & Co., Huron.
Hollister & Boalt, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co., Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Dousman & Brown, Milwaukie.
Smith & Webster, Chicago.
Wheeler & Porter, Mich. City.

☞We take pleasure in recommending the Detroit Line to our Customers along the Wabash valley who have produce to ship to an Eastern market, and assure them that it will be done at as low rates, and with as great despatch as any other responsible Line can do it.
PRATT, & BROWNLEE, Agents,
Maumee City.
April 20th, 1842. 43

TO POST MASTERS.—The Board of Control, of the Agricultural Society of the United States request, that the several Post Masters, make return to the treasurer of the society, (as requested by the "Circular,") by the first of June of all subscribers by them obtained.

Editors are requested to insert the same in their respective papers, for the benefit of agriculturists and planters.
Washington, April 1, 1842. 42

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction, at the Court House door in the City of Fort Wayne, on Saturday the seventh day of May next, the following described tract of land, belonging to the estate of William T. Graves, dec'd, to wit:—Beginning at the N. E. corner of section 6, in township No. 30, N. of R. 13 E., thence south 25.6 poles to the Wabash and Erie canal; thence north 75 degrees west 19.6 poles; thence north 25 poles; thence north 73 degrees east, along the Maumee river, back to the place of beginning; containing 3 acres. A credit of six months will be given. H. B. TAYLOR, Adm'r.
April 16th, 1842. 42.

APPRENTICE WANTED

AT this office. A smart, intelligent boy will meet with a favorable chance to learn the Printing Business.
Feb. 26, 1842.

Cash for Wheat.

20,000 BUSHELS WHEAT Wanted immediately, at the store of E. A. Campbell.

Farmers, bring on your WHEAT, for which

The highest price in Current Funds will be paid by the subscriber.

Call at the store, a few doors west of the Post Office, in part occupied by O. W. Jefferds, as a Drug Store, opposite Lillie's tavern, without delay.
R. M. LYON.
Fort Wayne, April 1st. 1842. 40

SALT! SALT!

LAKE SALT of superior quality, at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

MORGAN LEWIS

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware

in all its branches, in the building on the north of Columbia street, lately occupied as a drug store by Doct. Beecher, (the chequered front,) where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for cash or produce.

Old ware will be repaired at the shortest notice.

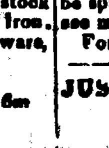
*** Old copper, brass, pewter, and paper rags taken at the highest market price.
Fort wayne, Feb. 10, 1842. 34tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Ann Parker of Allen County, dec'd. Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate to present them for settlement.
WALTER PARKER, Adm'r.
April 1st. 1842. 40

American House.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.



THIS house is new and commodious and furnished in the best style.—It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.

This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable Call and see me. LEWIS HUMBERT.
Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

JUSTICES' AND SHERIFFS' BLANKS For sale at this Office.

Fort Wayne Axe Factory

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned having located himself in the city of Fort Wayne, a few rods east of Samuel Edsall's saw mill, would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of EDGE TOOLS of every description, also all kinds of *Grist and Saw Mill Irons* and all kinds of SCREW WORK such as Miller's and Clothier's Screws. He will also furnish all kinds of cast iron gearing for grist mills or any other machinery, or do any kind of BRASS CASTING which may be wanted in this or the adjoining Counties.

He assures the public, should they favor him with their work, that from his experience in some of the best eastern factories, by strict attention to the workmanship, and using the best materials that they will be no longer under the necessity of sending east or south for the above articles. At least call and examine for yourselves.

☞*All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention*

Cast and wrought iron and brass TURNING, done to order,
GEORGE BUCHANAN.
March 26, 1842. 39tf

"On his own Hook."

ISAAC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a shop two doors north of Evans & Lindenberger's store, near the upper canal bridge, where he intends to carry on the COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURE, in all its branches. His ware shall always be made of the best materials and in the best manner; and what is of some consequence in times, it shall be sold at the lowest rates. He would invite those who wish to purchase any articles in his line to give him a call.

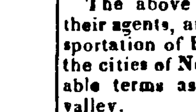
All kinds of country produce, paper rags, old copper, pewter, beeswax, tallow, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for ware, but no TRUST.
Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842.

Cabinet and Chair Making

B. H. TOWER, informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be as well made and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand or will make to order all kinds of Rocking and WINDSOR CHAIRS, SIDE-BOARDS, BUREAUX, Bedstead and Cradles, Work Stands, Tables, &c. &c.

B. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his ware room, where they may find every article in his line which they may need either in commencing housekeeping or afterwards.
Fort Wayne, March 26. 1842. 1y39

Storage & Forwarding At TOLEDO, Ohio.



PALMER & Co. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Flour, Grain, Salt, Plaster, Pig Iron, Anthracite Coal, &c.* and Agents for the

MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TROY & OSWEGO & CLINTON LINES, ON THE ERIE CANAL & LAKES.

The above old and responsible lines, through their agents, are prepared to contract for the transportation of Produce to and Merchandize from the cities of New York, Boston, &c. on as reason able terms as any other house in the Maumee valley.

REFER TO

Suydam, Sage & Co. New York
Hess & Powers, "
Wilkie & Dygert, "
James S. Wyckoff & Co. "
Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany
H. C. Rossiter, Troy
Hunter & Barker, Rochester
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo
Bronson & Crocker, Oswego
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Cleveland
Pease & Allen "
40tf Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

State of Indiana, Huntington County }
In the Huntington Probate Court, May Term 1842.
Robert Roberts and Abigail his wife,
vs.
Albert Sparks and Mary Jane Sparks.

PETITION FOR DOWER,—Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next term of the Huntington Probate Court, by Robert Roberts and Abigail his wife, formerly Abigail Sparks wife of Moses Sparks late of said county deceased, for partition of their dower in the following lands and tenements to wit: The north west quarter of Section twenty four, Town twenty seven, north of Range ten, east, containing 160 acres, also the south half of the north east quarter of Sec. 11, Town 26 north of Range 10, east containing 80 acres, and all other lands and tenements of which the said Moses Sparks was entitled to at the time of his death.
ROBERT ROBERTS,
ABIGAIL ROBERTS.
March 14, 1842. 39p$2

Allen Circuit Court, August Term, 1842.
Joseph Slater,
vs.
Moses Jones, and Jeptha W. Edwards.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.—Be it remembered that on the 14th day of March 1842, the above plaintiff filed in the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court an affidavit, wherein he says that the said defendants are justly indebted to him in the sum of seventy dollars and ninety cents, by virtue of a Judgment of Walter Welch, a Justice of the Peace of the County of Lenawee, in the State of Michigan, by confession rendered on the 8th day of June, 1840, against the said Moses Jones and the said Jeptha W. Edwards, that the said judgment is still in full force, not vacated, reversed or otherwise made void; and that the said Moses Jones and the said Jeptha W. Edwards are not residents of the State of Indiana; and the said Joseph Slater having filed bond in the penal sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, conditioned as the law requires, a writ of Foreign Attachment was issued to the Sheriff of Allen County, who returned said writ on the 17th day of March 1842, with the following endorsement, to wit: "By virtue of the within writ I have seized and taken into my possession the following described land, to wit: the W ½ of the S W ¼ of Sec. 18 Town 32 Range 12 East, containing "4 34-100 acres as the property of the said defendants, and have taken Wm. T. Hunter to my assistance, and we have appraised the same at $1 25 per acre.

Notice is therefore given to the said Moses Jones and Jeptha W. Edwards, to be and appear before the judges of the Allen Circuit Court on the 1st day of the next term thereof to be held at the Court House in the City of Fort Wayne on the 22d day of August next and defend said suit, or the same will be determined in his absence.
P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
April 1st 1842. $4 20 40

L. P. FERRY,

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,

FORT WAYNE, IA.

WILL tend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections throughout the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPT LAW, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application.

REFERENCES—
A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jos. Morgan, "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, "
Capt. E. Murray, Huntington co.
S. L. Rugg, Esq. Adams co.
W. White, Esq. Noble co.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Duret, Logansport.
☞ Office on the north side of Main, west of Calhoun-street. y29

State of Indiana, Wells County, } ss
Wells Probate Court, February Term, 1842.
Samuel King and Elizabeth King his wife, David Thompson, John Thompson, by his guardian John Myers, et. al.
vs.
Owen Hamilton, Martha Hamilton Robert Irwin and Rachel Irwin, heirs of the estate of John Thompson, Dec'd.
Petition for partition.

NOW COMES said petitioners by Samuel G Upton their Attorney and files their petition in these words, (here insert) and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Owen Hamilton and Martha Hamilton his wife, late Martha Thompson and Robert Irwin and Rachel Irwin his wife, late Rachel Thompson, heirs of said decedent are not residents of the State of Indiana. It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice of the filing and pendency of said petition be given said heirs by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a newspaper printed and published in the City of Fort Wayne, in the County of Allen, State of Indiana, and of general circulation in said County of Wells, there being no newspaper printed and published in said county, and the Fort Wayne Sentinel being the nearest newspaper printed and published to the said County of Wells, for three consecutive weeks for more than four weeks before the first day of the next term of this Court, notifying said heirs of the pendency of said petition and that unless they appear and plead, answer or demur to said petition on or before the first day of next term of this court the same will be taken as confessed as to them and a decree had thereon accordingly in their absence.
Test, BOWEN HALE, Cl'k.
March 16, 1142. $4

Extra State Sentinel.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS!

SINCE the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, we have accumulated a vast amount of facts and information relative to the past management of our State Affairs, which it is of the great importance that the People should be put in possession of, so that they may act understandingly in the premises hereafter, and pass such judgements as they will not have occasion to regret or to set aside.

These facts and this information, we shall take the earliest opportunity to spread before the People in the columns of our Weekly paper the "Indiana State Sentinel;" but being admonished, by the deplorable and burdened condition of the People, that many will feel themselves unable to subscribe for that paper low as its price, we have determined to make up from its columns, and issue a sheet, one half its size and twice the size of our Daily paper, to be entitled the

"EXTRA STATE SENTINEL."

This EXTRA paper will come within the means of even the *poorest* man in the State, who is as much, if not more interested in a virtuous and honest administration of public affairs as the richest. Its prime object will be to submit to the People, candidly and fearlessly, every fact relative to State policy, past and present—to review the acts of the present Legislature—to publish the disclosures, in relation to our financial affairs, made before the Legislative—Committees of Investigation—and, if possible, to bring about an honest reformation in every department of the State Government.

It will also, incidentally give concise information in relation to general politics, and discuss he question of a *Protective Tariff*, which is now beginning to be agitated, all over the country by a secret understanding among the Whig Politicians, for the benefit of Mr. CLAY. It will oppose TAXATION of all sorts, whether in the shape of a Tariff, which taxes the poor as much as the rich; or that of a National Bank, which plunders the masses for the benefit of the few heartless speculators who may obtain its control and, in short, will oppose any amount direct indirect, takes from the pockets of the People or the labor or resources of the country, more than is barely sufficient to maintain the ordinary and necessary expenses of a frugal administration of public affairs.

The "Extra" will not be prostituted into a mere electioneering engine for the purpose of putting certain men out of offices and putting certain others into their places; it will advocate no '*change*' but such as it is believed terests of the People require; and it will endeavor to inculcate such just principles of political economy, as will be of permanent benefit to the People, and induce them to demand of their public servants, whoever they may be, their honest observance and fulfillment.

THE EXTRA STATE SENTINEL

Will be commenced about the middle of March next, and will be continued six months, It will be printed on a medium sized sheet, and will be published once a week, during, the term, at the following rates, payable, in all cases, *in advance.*

For one copy,	6 months	50 cen	
Two copies,	" "	$1 00	
Twelve copies,	" "	5.00	to be sent
Twenty-five copies	" "	10,00	at one time

At these prices we believe the Extra will be acknowledged to be the cheapest paper ever published in this State.

The Weekly *Indiana State Sentinel* will be continued regularly, as heretofore; and will contain more, and a greater variety of political and miscellaneous matter, than any other newspaper in this State, without exception. Price Two Dollars a year; one dollar for six months—always in advance.

Both will be sent in exchange to every newspaper in this State that will give this notice a few publication, and the favor will be gratefully reciprocated in any other way that offers.
G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.

☞Names should be sent in as early as possible, as the edition of the Extra will be limited to the probable demand.

DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term 1842.
Anthony Dodge,
vs.
Jabez Cady, } Foreign Attachment.

WHEREAS on the 18th day of March, 1842, the above plaintiff filed in the clerk's office of the De Kalb Circuit Court an affidavit, sworn to before Arial Waldon, one of the associate Judges of the said DeKalb Circuit Court, wherein he saith that Jabez Cady is indebted to him the full and just sum of thirty-five dollars by a certain promissory note drawn by the said Cady, dated the 21st of December, 1840, payable on the first day of Jan. 1842, in carpenter and joiner werk to said Anthony Dodge, and that the said Jabez Cady is not now a resident of the State of Indiana, and the said Dodge having filed a bond as is required by law, a writ of foreign attachment was issued from the Clerk's office directed to the Sheriff of DeKalb County, which writ was returned to the Clerk's office by said Sheriff on the 23d day March 1842 with the following endorsement:

I this day, the 22d of March, have with the assistance of Solomon Delong, attached the following property in Newville township, DeKalb County: the north part of west half of south west quarter of Sec. 6; being twenty acres, more or less, and have appraised the above described land at $3 25 per acre. Also lots No. 72 and 73; and also a fraction lying on the south east end of the above lots, running parallel with the river St Joseph on the town plat of Vienna, said lots and fraction valued at $30 00.

Notice is therefore given to the said Jabez Cady to appear on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at the house of Wesley Park, in Auburn, on the 2d day of May 1842, and defend said suit, or the same will be determined in his absence.
SAMUEL W. SPROTT, Cl'k.
March 23d 1842. 89

Cassimeres and Satinetts

OF various colors and extra quality, selling cheaper than ever at the New Store
E. A. CAMPBELL.

SHAWLS.—Taglioni, merino, brocha, De Laine, Chemille, and plaid shawls, going cheap for cash at the *New Store.*
E. A. CAMPBELL.

COTTON YARN, wadding, batting, wicking and cotton twine, at
E. A CAMPBELL'S.

THOMAS JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE,
Indiana,

Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianpolis. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbia street.
Dec, 30th, 1841.

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.
FORT WAYNE,
Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.
Oct. 16, 1838. 29c.

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on Columbia street, one door east of J. B. Dubois, Esq's office, up stairs.
C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE.
Aug. 20, '41. 9o

In the Wells Circuit Court, March Term 1842.
Henry Ridgely,
vs.
David O. L. Ogden } Domestic Attachment.

WHEREAS on the 26th day of January 1842 the above named plaintiff, Henry Ridgely, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Wells Circuit Court, an affidavit by him subscribed and sworn to before said Clerk, wherein he deposeth and saith that David O. L. Ogden is justly indebted to him in the sum of twenty-five dollars for building a house for the said Ogden, and that the said Ogden so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. And said Ridgely having filed his bond as required by law, a writ of domestic attachment was issued from said Clerk's office, directed to the sheriff of said County, commanding him to attach the lands and tenements and seize and take into his possession the goods and chattles, rights, credits, moneys and effects of him the said Ogden in his bailiwick, which said writ has been returned by said sheriff to said Clerk's office with the following endorsement thereon, to wit:—I have attached the east half of the N E qr of Sec 8 Town. 26 N of Range 12 E, containing 80 acres, valued by the aid of Erastus E. Hathaway, at two hundred and eighty dollars.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant David O. L. Ogden, to be and appear before the Judges of the Wells Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at the Court House in said county, on 14th day of March next, and defend said suit or the same will be heard and determined in his absence. BOWEN HALE, Cl'k.
Jan 28, 1842. 36

Western Farmer's own Paper.

The Union Agriculturist

AND WESTERN PRAIRIE FARMER,

Published at Chicago, Monthly, by the Union Agricultural Society, the organ of the Illinois State Agricultural Society and of other Western Societies.

VOL. SECOND, 1842.

The matter is prepared expressly for the *Western Farmer;* one half to three fourths of it being original, and the remainder selected from *thirty three Agricultural papers,* (every one in the United States, that is known to us,) and a great variety of other exchange publications and scientific works. In the first volume we published 130 communications, from practical farmers all over the West: and it is expected this year, the paper being more extensively known, that we shall be able to give many more.

The second volume is commenced with *twelve pages,* and contains more matter than any other agricultural paper in the United States, It is expected the subscriptions will enable the U. A. S. to continue it in this manner; the object of the Society being not to make money, but to furnish Western Farmers with a paper adapted to their wants at the least cost at which it can be published. But should the expense of publication not be defrayed, the number of pages will be reduced to eight, though when subscriptions will warrant it, twelve pages will again be given.

Engravings equal to those in any other agricultural paper will be freely used.

TERMS—One dollar per annum, *invariably in advance.* Six copies sent to one post office for $5. To make it an object for agricultural Societies to offer this paper for premiums, 50 copies be sent for $40. Also 50 copies will be sent to a county for $40, when the subscriptions are obtained by one individual.

The first volume can be had in numbers $1, or bound for $1 37.

AGENTS—Postmasters are respectfully requested to act as agents, and to remit names and money obtained by others. Any friend to agricultural improvement in the West, is requested to act as agent.

ADVERTISING—Yearly advertisers will be allowed the use of one square of 15 lines upon paying $8 00 in advance. For other advertisements, $1 50 will be charged for one square of 15 lines or under for the first insertion, $1 for the second, and seventy five cents for succeeding insertions.

Pedigree of stock, and descriptions of *patent* machines and improvements will be inserted in the body of the paper for $2,00 for a half column or less. For over half a column, $4 will be charged; over one column, $6, and so on. No communication, containing such information, will be inserted unless the money accompanies it.—Engravings must also be furnished by the proprietor, when he wishes them used.

Postage must be paid on all commications. Direct to the Union Agriculturist, Chicago, Ills.

KENDALL'S EXPOSITOR

VOLUME TWO.

THE second volume of the Expositor will commence the first week in January, 1842, after which it will be much enlarged and published every other week at the same price, viz: *one dollar* per year *paid in advance.*

A portion of the enlargement will be devoted to agriculture and mechanics.

All present subscribers who wish to continue, will please forward the subscription money before the first of January.

A considerable number of the first volume complete are still on hand, and for *two* dollars the first and second volumes can be had.

The first volume is of great value for future reference, as it will contain a condensed account of the proceedings of the late memorable session of Congress, with the yeas and nays upon every important proposition, accurately indexed.

Next week will be published and thereafter weekly, the

UNION DEMOCRAT.

This paper will commence with a review of the proceedings of Congress, at their late session, connected with a most free and ample discussion of the principles and consequences involved in the measures consummated and proposed.

In other respects pains will not be spared to make an useful and entertaining newspaper.

Price, *two dollars* per annum, *always in advance.*

The most important articles will be published in both the Expositor and the Democrat.

The advantages of the Democrat are that it will contain much more matter than the Expositor, will be received more frequently and will be in better form for circulation.

The advantages of the Expositor are that it will be in form for preservation, will have an index, will contain the most important matter, and will cost but half as much.

THREE DOLLARS will now pay for the Expositor from the commencement, and for one year of the Democrat.
Oct. 6 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Jacob Barnett, late of Huntington County, dec'd. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. The estate is supposed to be solvent.
JOHN HEFFNER, Adm'r.

State of Indiana, Allen County.
Allen Probate Court, Feb. Term, 1842
Estate of J. DOUGLASS, deceased.

COMES now the administrator of said estate and makes his report, whereby it appears that the personal property of said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts outstanding against the same:

It is therefore ordered by the court that notice be given to the unknown heirs of said Douglass to be and appear at the next term of said court, and show cause why the real estate of said deceased, shall not be made assets to pay the debts outstanding against the same.
P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
Feb. 26, 184 3 w 35.

NOTICE.

THE Democrats of Huntington county are requested to meet in their respective townships on Saturday, the 7th day of May, to choose delegates to represent them in the district convention to be holden in the town of Warren, on Saturday, the 4th of June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate, for the Legislature, at the ensuing election. MANY VOTERS.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The Democrats of Wells County, are hereby respectfully requested to attend at the Court House, in Bluffton, on Saturday the 23d day of April next, for the purpose of nominating delegates to represent said County, in a District Convention, to be held in Warren in Huntington County, on Saturday the 4th day of June next.
MANY DEMOCRATS.
March 16th 1842. 38

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the premises of Jesse Coles, living on the St. Joseph Feeder, 2½ miles from Fort Wayne: One Black Mare 5 years old, carries her tail a little on one side when she trots, the hair worn from her side by the saddle; had on when last seen a leather headstall, shod all round.

One Chesnut Sorel Mare, 6 years old, between 13 and 4 hands high, white face, glass eye, and three white feet, a little marked with the saddle.

One Bay Horse Colt, 3 years old, good size, the hind feet both white, a white spot in the forehead, no other marks or brands perceivable.

Any person who will return said horses to me or give information where they can be found shall have all reasonable expenses, and be paid for their trouble. JESSE COLES.

THE MADISONIAN.

PROSPECTUS

The undersigned having purchased a controlling interest in the Madisonian, proposes to issue a Daily Paper from this office on or about the 15th Dec.

The paper will be devoted to the support of such constitutional measures as the interests of the people may demand—and from what has been seen of the purpose of President Tyler's Administration, there is every reason to believe that such measures only are in contemplation by the present head of the Government.

We propose to labor for the entire restoration of the pure doctrines and faithful practices of the fathers of our Republic—not to battle for the mere exaltation of partisan dictators. To advocate those principles of our patriotic fathers which were altogether designed to ensure the prosperity and happiness of the Confederacy, in their original purity—not to tear down the modern fabrics of demagogues to erect pedestals for other ambitious and dishonest aspirants. In short it is our design to pursue the *right*, alike heedless of party names and party interests, and to expose the *wrong*, emanate from what men or in what section it may. But it is far from our intention ever to indulge in wanton and vulgar abuse. Yet we will not suffer the men and measures we advocate to be unjustly aspersed, and wrongfully assailed, with impunity.

Heartily approving the independent course pursued by the President during the late extraordinary session of Congress, it shall be our endeavor at a fitting period, to place before the public *all* the circumstances connected with the origin and fate of the two Bank bills.

That the Daily Madisonian may merit the support of the community indiscriminately, the undersigned is resolved to bring to his assistance in the editorial department the best political and literary talent that can be secured. In aid of this purpose, an able and experienced European correspondent (situated at Bremen) has been engaged to transmit to us by the steamers every fortnight, the most comprehensive account of the state and progress of things in the old world of which he is capable. This enterprise, we trust, will be duly appreciated by our subscribers.

As the only Administration Journal in the District of Columbia publishing, officially, the proceedings of the Government, and cherishing and defending honestly and earnestly the principles upon which the public acts of President Tyler have thus far been founded we may we trust justly calculate upon no inconsiderable share at least of the support of that very comprehensive body of our fellow-citizens who are the friends of good and faithful Government.

TERMS

Daily per annum (in advance,)	$10 00
For the approaching session, (probaly seven months,) (in advance)	5 00
The tri-weekly per annum,	5 00
For six months,	3 00
Weekly,	2 00
For six months,	1 00

☞All letters must be addressed (free of postage) to the editor.

Postmasters throughout the Union are requested to act as our agents. Those who may particularly exert themselves in extending the circulation of the paper will not only be allowed a liberal commission on sums remitted, but receive our warmest thanks.

Papers (whether Administration, Opposition, or Neutral,) copying this prospectus (including this paragraph,) and sending us numbers containing it *marked*, will be entitled to an exchange.
J B. JONES.
Washington City. Nov. 6. 1841.

PROSPECTUS,

ELECTION FRAUDS.—Nothing is more essential to the preservation of free representative government than the elective franchise. We would sooner be governed by a hereditary monarch, than by representatives who procure their election by corruption. Every real friend of liberty ought to make himself acquainted with the manner in which the right of suffrage is assailed, in order that he may know how to guard against this most insidious and fatal enemy of free government in modern times.

That the practice of fraud in elections has been very extensive in the United States since 1837, no intelligent men doubts. Successive disclosures have proved that the elections in New York city were carried by fraud in 1838 and 1832. The instruments, the means, and the mode of operation, have all been laid bare, so as to place the matter beyond doubt or cavil. But these disclosures are contained in statements embracing much detail, and too long and complicated to be generally read and understood.

We propose to condense and connect them together by explanatory remarks, so as to enable every reader clearly to understand their application, bringing the whole within the compass of a single number of Kendall's Expositor, On the main points the language of the statement will be retained, and on all points our aim will be neither to add nor detract any thing of substance to or from the evidence therein embraced, but to present facts precisely as proved.

We shall endeavor to avail ourselve of further evidence not yet published but known to exist, showing that the scheme of fraud was not confined to the city of New York.

These facts should be brought to the knowledge of every honest voter in the Union; and it is our design to furnish them in the cheapest and most convenient form. Being given in one of the 30 regular numbers of the Expositor, the postage on them will be the same as for any other newspaper.

This condensed statement will be issued the latter part of the present month, or as early in April as it can be prepared.

The number of the Expositor containing it will be furnished at $1 50 per hundred, or twenty-five cents a dozen for any smaller number.

They will be sent by mail, on receipt of the money postage paid or free.

Orders should be sent immediately, as few or none not ordered will be printed.

March 7th 1842.

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

THE subscribers inform the public that they have taken out an Auctioneer's license for the City of Fort Wayne, and entered into co-partnership as

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

under the firm of STAPLEFORD & STEVENS, and are now prepared to carry on business on the premises lately occupied by Z. Henderson & Co., on Columbia street. Their auction room is spacious and convenient, with a commodious warehouse attached contiguous to the canal.

All business intrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.

EDWARD STAPLEFORD.
H. B. STEVENS

Feb. 10th 1842.

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200 HORSE HIDES wanted, for which cash will be paid.

TAYLOR & HUBBELL.

March 4, '42. 36

Ohio Money Wanted.

MOST kinds of Ohio Bank Notes received at par for Goods.

Feb. 26. R. W. TAYLOR.

THE

LADIES' COMPANION,

A STANDARD NATIONAL MAGANINE.

TWO ELEGANT STEEL PLATES IN EVERY NUMBER, THE PREVAILING FASHIONS, ETC.

TERMS—$3 A YEAR IN ADVANCE—TWO COPIES FOR $5 IN ADVANCE.

Published in the city of New York, by W. W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIES' COMPANION is published monthly in the City of N. Y., and thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity,—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould, Caroline Orne, Mrs. E. R. Steele, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, late Miss Buchanan, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud, Mrs. Emiline S. Smith, Miss A. D. Woodbige.

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, N. P. Willis, Theodore S. Fay, Rev. J. H. Clinch, Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, Samuel Woodworth, Park Benjamin, Henry T. Tuckerman, Rufus Dawe, F. W. Thomas, W. Gilmore Simms, Epes Sargent, Robert Hamilton, William B. Tappan, George P. Morris, C. F. Daniels, A. McMakin, Horatio Gates, John Neal, Seba Smith, Albert Pike, Isaac M'Lellan, Jr. Thomas Dunn, English, Wm. G. Howard, John M'Cabe, Henry B. Hirst.

Among the number of the contributors to the "Companion," above enumerated, will be perceived the names of many, whose charming productions have given lustre to our national literature, and whose reputation is identified with the progression of their country to that position in the world of letters, to which they have been signally instrumental in advancing it, and among these will be found the names of ladies who have established the claim of woman to the possession of the loftiest intellect, in its more refined and delicate characteristics, and have reared an enduring monument to the virtues and elevation of their sex. The talents of the contributors, it will be perceived are of the most varied character. By this it is rendered certain that every taste will be gratified—that every branch of elegant literature will receive attention. Poetry, tales, sketches, essays—the instructive and the amusing—the grave and the gay—will be blended, to enhance the interest of the magazine.

THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

Even in this important respect the "Companion" may be safely pronounced to maintain a decided superiority over every competitor; and in regard to its gorgeous engravings, the work is distinguished above every literary periodical, whether in England or America. Every number is ornamented with steel plates, executed by the first artists, in the most finished manner, expressly for the work! *Scriptural engravings* are, also, occasionally published. The reader therefore, for the low price at which the "Companion" is afforded, in addition to its admirable literary articles, obtains a port folio of elegant steel engravings.

THE MONTHLY FASHIONS

are also given, illustrative of the changes of attire, in female costume and ornaments. These plates are not executed on wood, but to elaborately engraved on steel, as to be of themselves worthy of preservation as beautiful pictures; for it is the determination of the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion, to offer nothing to its readers that is not worthy of unqualified admiration.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

receives the utmost attention. A piece of music is given in every number, and an experienced and competent musical professor having the immediate supervision, the selections may be relied upon as being from the most pleasing and popular songs. Above all, it will be made a matter of especial attention, to have every piece of music printed correctly and free from errors.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Criticism upon the publications which may from time to time be issued, is a matter involving serious responsibleness; especially when the decision of the critic is expected to influence a large portion of the community; and while the receipt of the books issued by the most prominent publishing houses in the country, enables the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion to announce the reviews of new works to form one of the features in the conduct of the Magazine, the reader who consults them for guidance in the selection of books for perusal, may place upon them implicit reliance. The basis of criticism is an impartial and independent judgment.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Under this head the more important events which may transpire, worthy of comment, will be found, embracing every subject, either local or foreign, that is considered of sufficient interest to demand attention.

In conclusion, the proprietor pledges himself that every effort will be expended to make the Ladies' Companion pre eminent for the beauty and accuracy of its typography—the variety and high tone of its literary article—the quality and value of its music—and the splendor of its pictorial embellishments.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Two copies for five dollars, if current funds, in advance—post paid. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded to subscribers by the earliest mails, strongly enveloped. New volumes commence with May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

All letters and communications must be post paid, or they are not taken from the post office.

Address WM. W. SNOWDEN,
100 Fulton Street N. Y.

THE NEW GENNESSEE FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

VOLUME THREE—FOR 1842.

THE CHEAPEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER in the Union—16 Large Pages Monthly—(with gravings,) only 50 Cents per year!!

HENRY COLMAN, EDITOR.

(*Late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, and Editor of the New Eng. Farmer.*)

Grateful for the extensive patronage which the New Genesee Farmer has received during the past year, the proprietor now has the satisfaction of announcing that he has made such arrangements for the coming year as cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the readers of the paper, and secure for it a still more extensive circulation.

Desiring to make it the most useful and widely circulating agricultural paper in the Union, the proprietor has engaged the services of the celebrated and eminent agricultural writer and orator, HENRY COLMAN, well known as the late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts and formerly editor of the New England Farmer. Depending on the co operation and support of the friends of agriculture in the Empire State and the Great West, Mr. Colman has consented to leave the field where he has labored with so much honor and success and locate at Rochester, were through the medium of the Genesee Farmer, he expects to find a more extensive field of usefulness.

The former editors and contributors will continue their assistance, and care will be taken to make the paper interesting and useful, not only to farmers, but to all persons engaged in rural or domestic affairs. With such a combination of talent, the New Genesee Farmer cannot fail to obtain an immense circulation—give a new impulse to the cause of agriculture—promote the best interests of community, and tend to increase the wealth and prosperity of the Nation.—It is hoped, therefore, that every friend of agriculture—every well wisher of his neighborhood and his county, will lend his aid, and not only subscribe himself, but induce his neighbors to subscribe also. The paper will be continued at its present low price, in order that its influence may be most widely extended. Its appearance will be considerably improved, and having now a Power Press exclusively for the work, greater promptness and regularity will be secured.—Careful clerks are engaged to mail the papers, so that it is believed there will be little cause for complaint hereafter.

Post Masters and their Assistants are authorized and respectfully solicited to act as Agents, and remit subscriptions for the Farmer. The low price at which it is published will not allow of much pecuniary compensation to Agents, but it is believed they will find a reward in the benefits which result from the circulation of such period icals in their neighborhoods.

☞Persons ordering papers are requested to *strictly observe the* TERMS, and be careful to write *plainly* the names of subscribers, their Post Office, County, and State; and in all cases to send the money with the order, so that the irregularity of keeping accounts may be avoided.

M. B. BATEHAM, Property.

TERMS.—If current money is sent (such as New York or New England bills,) commission will be allowed as follows:—

Seven copies, for $3 00	} Payment always	
Twelve do. for 5,00	} to be made in	
Twenty-five do. for . . . 10,00	} advance.	

No commission will be allowed, uncurrent money is sent. Address,

BATEHAM & COLMAN,
December 1, 1841, *Rochester N. Y.*

FRUIT-TREES.

THE Subscriber proposes to furnish, during the coming spring, any quantity of the best quality of grafted fruit trees, consisting of a great variety of apple, at $18 per hundred, or for single trees (3 3-4 cents; per 50 cents per tree. Any person wishing to engage fruit trees will please call upon Henry Work, who is authorized to contract for their delivery

HAMPTON BROWNE

References { S. HANNA
T. W. SWEENY
DANIEL REID.

Wayne county, In., Jan. 1, 1842. 29

HEADACHE.

JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N. J. March 12, 1840.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks recurring once in about two weeks frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried most all other remedies in vain I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine, which she has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is near permanently cured. The attacks now occur very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefitted with the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

JEHU PATTERSON,
Judge of the Court of C. P.

Sold only by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane
For sale by EVANS & HILL.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it.—We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one *doubting* may *know* these facts—though he request his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the Indian Vegetable Elexir internally, and Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment externally.—N. Y. Herald, Jan 26, 1841.

Sold *Only* by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hays' Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup, Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores however obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper, or you are cheated.* Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.—Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.

New York. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

CAPS.—Fur, hair, seal, and velvet caps at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

THE LADY'S

WORLD of FASHION.

A *new Monthly Magazine with the above title, embellished with the earliest Fashions from Paris and London, elegant Steel and Mezzotint Engravings, Lace Work, Embroidery, Music, &c. will be issued early in December in advance of the* other Magazines for January. The work will be devoted *especially to the ladies,* and will be issued in a style never before attempted in this country. It will contain articles from the most popular and pleasing writers of the day on every variety of subject, but the work will be in the main devoted to the cultivation of the home virtues. Hence most of the stories will be of a practical, domestic character, from the pens of our best female writers, while the earliest fashions in all their varieties shall be correctly given;—so as to make the whole welcome at every fireside. In the halls of the fashionable and the gay,—the home of the virtuous matron, whose own needle supplies her raiment, as well as the store and sewing room of the mantua maker and milliner.

The Main Design of the Work.

The prominent design of the Magazine will be to furnish in elegant and attractive style, the earliest, most correct, and full report in advance of all the other Magazines, and prior to the issuing of them here, of the Monthly Fashions direct from Paris in London. The advantage of this to every lady, who makes taste in dress the least matter of life, will at once be apparent, and to the professional dress maker and milliner of the United States, the enterprise will be of incalculable advantage. It is proposed to issue every month a number and variety of costume, which will put to the blush every thing in the way of monthly reports of the Fashions heretofore attempted.

For this purpose the publisher has embarked the most ample means and resources in the enterprise, and has matured his plans both in this country and in Europe prior to commencement. It has been a favorite project, and has been deliberately undertaken, and will be carried thro' vigorously. The first number will give an idea of beauty and real excellence of the plates.

Elegant Steel Engravings.

In order to render the work ornamental in the highest degree, and to make it a perfect *parlor companion,* and an *ornament to the center-table,* as well as entertaining in its literature, and useful in the style of the fashion plates, it is proposed to issue the most elegant Steel and Mezzotint engravings from the first artists in the country, illustrated by choice and entertaining stories and domestic life. To vary the style of illustrations, occasional *Lace Patterns* and *Embroidery,* got out in unsurpassed beauty and truth, by that excellent artist F. Quarre, Esq. will also be given; and to leave nothing undone, at times, will be given, the most popular and elegant Music of the day, Songs Gallopades, Marches, etc.

The Typography.

The work will be printed on clear and beautiful type, on a page larger than any present three dollar Magazines, with fine margin, and strong, white paper, and will contain as much matter as can be comprised into thirty-six large octavo pages.

Time of Delivery.

The Magazine will be issued on or before the 15th of the month preceding the month for which it will be published, or dated, or about the time the steamships which sail from Europe on the first of the month, usually arrive. Thus the work will be in the hands of every subscriber with the most correct fashions before they can be got out here, and anticipating all other Magazines at least six weeks.

To bring the work within the reach of all, it will be issued at two dollars per annum for a single, or three copies for five dollars invariably in advance, post paid. The cheapness of the work will be at once apparent, when we state that the London World of Fashion retails in this country at $10 per annum, and the Lady's World of Fashion will include every variety in the same style of excellence.

TO CLUBS.—*Three copies for five dollars, Eight do. for ten dollars.*

Current funds, post paid.

Editors who wish an exchange, upon copying this prospectus, with the work for one year.

Address C. J. PETERSON,
Ledger Building, Phila.

White Dog Money.

WHITE DOG MONEY taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb 19. R. W. TAYLOR.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College at Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 71f

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth.— These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven that ye may become a new lump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system; but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body.

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting, and as constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember the top—the side—and the bottom.

☞— My own office is on third street, between Main and Walnut, where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the under mentioned places.

J. W. TOWNLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. M'CLAIN—*Marion Township.*
THOMAS KIMSEY—*Monmouth.*
JAMES CRAB—*Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Willshire.*

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flax seed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841. 30tf

St. Joseph Iron Works,

MISHAWAKA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY INDIANA.

THE proprietors of the St. Joseph Iron Works having their Blast Furnace in full operation would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for PIG IRON AND CASTINGS that may be intrusted to them, with punctuality and despatch. Having added extensively to their machinery and other Patterns, they especially invite the attention of millwrights and others interested to their works, where they can have their machinery as well cast and finished as at eastern establishments, and at low prices.

The proprietors will keep on hand PIG IRON and a general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, STOVES of the most approved patterns and machinery.

Also—Bark Mills, Potash Kettles, &c.

Feb. 18, 1842. 6m

NEW YORK

AND

INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the WASINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.

His bar is furnished with excellent liquors. His stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

PETER TIMMONS.

Feb 4, 1842. 32tf

The human Hair.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the hair—the most essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, NO, if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT—Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have depolus to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her Phrenological developements, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in profusion glossy and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtues, hair enough and of a passable quality of our own.

Daring Fraud.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public against imposition.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

New Goods.

A splendid stock of fall and winter GOODS just received and for sale at the *New Store,* Hanna's block. E. A. CAMPBELL.

December 1st, 1841.

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841. 5

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between David H. Colerick, Wm. H. Coombs as attorneys at law, is this dissolved by mutual consent. All business heretofore commenced by them as partners will receive their attention as usual.

Fort Wayne Dec. 24 1841.

D. H. COLERICK,
WM. H. COOMBS

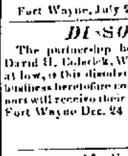
Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS.

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Cabinet Furniture.



THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Ewinger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

P. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1841. 47-1y.

New Grocery Store!

THE undersigned has just received a large assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Lump, Loaf and N. Orleans; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Powder, Shot, and Lead;

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum, and Whiskey;

Mackerel & Codfish,

White Lead, Oils and Paints of all kinds.

Also a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES &c.

Saddles, Bridles, and Martingals,

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash.

F. COMPARET.

P. S. He has also 300 bbls. SALT which he can sell much cheaper than has been offered in this market. Also, the subscriber will pay cash for FURS and PELTRIES, and will purchase WHEAT, CORN, RYE, and BARLEY, for which cash will also be paid. Also HOGS, when he gets his distillery in operation which will be about the first of October. F. C.

Fort Wayne City, July 29, 1841. 6

Boots & Shoes of every variety, from the French slipper to brogans, and from the Grecian boot to no. 12, at

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

A FEW hundred weight of good butter for sale at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Moffat's Life Pills

AND

PHOENIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city, and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians, he after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstruction. On the interior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard, as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious disease is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggrivated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art; yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES.—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, to which case they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHOENIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sickness *incident to young females;* and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and inflamatory rheumatism,* the efficacy of the Phoenix bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowlege and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither mercury, antimony arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or diarrhoea with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale acrid kind, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, heart burn and head ache, restlessness ill-temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhoea and Cholera, by removing the sharp, acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and gout in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of gravel. Also worms by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.— Asthma and consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers and Inveterate sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common colds and influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

Ft Wayne, Aug. 7, 1841 7p-ly.

"Come to me ye naked! and I will clothe ye!!"

JAS. M. BLOSSOM, TAILOR, grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed on him by the public, would inform his friends generally, that he still continues his business on Columbia street, one door east of the Post Office, where he will at all times wait on his customers with great pleasure. All garments made by him warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done on short notice.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 20, '42. 3m

CLOTHS.—Black, blue-black, blue, green, brown and gray cloths at the cheap store.

E. A. CAMPBELL.

MERINOES.—Figured and plain merinoes Delaines, &c., &c., &c., can be found at the lowest price at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

HAVE YOU A COUGH!!—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough? Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of young, the old, the fair the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough!—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!—To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a cough? Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. and nearly all respectable Drug stores.

Sold [illegible] Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For [illegible] by EVANS & HILL.

A LOT OF SILK WORM EGGS, in large or small quantities, at the store of R. W. TAYLOR.

Feb. 9, 1842. tf

WANTED.

WHITE-DOG MONEY, in exchange for goods at the cheap store of

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Dec. 22, '41. 27c

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Lewis and Marsh is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the said copartnership will be settled by Morgan Lewis.

MORGAN LEWIS,
ISAAC MARSH,

Febuary 5th, 4 . 32

LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. COOMBS, attorney and councellor at law, will practice in all the counties composing the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis.

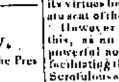
He is also prepared to attend to all cases under the general bankrupt law, and will attend the district court at Indianapolis on the first day of February next for that purpose. Office, on Clinton st. north of the Bank.

Dec. 29, 1841. 27c

GREAT REDUCTION IN BOOT and SHOE Making.

WM. DALMAN,

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Shoemaking business, on the south side of Columbia street a few doors east of M. Hedekin's Grocery. It is his intention to reduce his prices to suit the present hard times.



He will sell good coarse Boots for $3,25, and Brogans $2.00 Mending done at short notice and on equally liberal terms. Boots half soaled for 60 cents—other charges in proportion.

Jan. 29, 1842. 3m

CLOTHING,

READY made clothing; coats, overcoats, vests and pants of superior quality and at reduced prices at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

SHEETINGS.

NAHANT Bristol, Family, Portsmouth, and Dover sheetings, cheap for cash

E. A. CAMPBELL.

JUST RECEIVED—White, Green, Yellow, and Red FLANNELS; Plain and Plaid LINSEYS, Canton FLANNELS, &c. by

R. W. TAYLOR.

Oct. 30th, 1841.

HENRY COOPER,

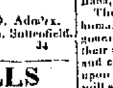
Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church

FORT WAYNE, IND.

June 19 1841. 52c

Coopering! Coopering!!



THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality, and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.

Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16c

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of Wm. Suttenfield, dec'd, will present them to the undersigned, or to H. Cooper, her Attorney, on or before the next term of the Probate Court.

LAURA SUTTENFIELD, Adm'x.
Of the estate of Wm. Suttenfield.

Feb. 10, 1842. 34

HORSE BILLS

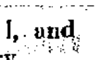
(with a splendid engraving) neatly executed, on the most reasonable terms,

at the Sentinel office.

Fort Wayne, March 4, 1842. 26

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.



THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention, sending one at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1a

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above establishment, situated on the south side of Columbia street; and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable and agreeable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Jan. 22, 1842. 30tf

Coopering *Establishment.*

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his *Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street,* one door west of S. Ball's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale; so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any orders in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptitude. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order on the shortest notice, Wash-tubs, Butter-churns, Buckets of all kinds,—in short every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest vat or cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fulfil any contract he may make.

Fort Wayne, August 20th '41 9

Valuable Farm for Sale.

NOTICE.—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road, There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees, Also several never failing springs, I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 19, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne,

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

March 7, 1841 40e

WANTED.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT for which good funds will paid at the highest market price on delivery, by

R. W. TAYLOR.

April 9, 1842. 41

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of Ewing, Edsall & Co., is dissolved, having terminated on the 10th day of August '41, according to the limitation in the articles of copartnership.

All the books, accounts and papers are left with W. G. Ewing of said firm for settlement, and he is hereby authorized to settle and close all the affairs. Prompt payment is expected & will be required of all debts due the concern.

W. G. & G. W. EWING,
W. S. EDSALL.

Ft. Wayne, Aug. 17, '41. 9e

N. B. W. G. & G. W. Ewing will continue their former business at Fort Wayne, and have a commodious warehouse, where they will attend to the storage and commission business.

W. G. & G. W. EWING.

MUHLER & GRAFFE,

CABINET, CHAIR AND

SOFA MANUFACTORY.

Two doors west of Mr. Taylor's store, on Columbia street.

Jew Davids

OR

HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, other plaster, salve, ointment or liniment, has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster. Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurrection

OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the grates! weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Basa, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific abilities upon the glandular part of the system, [illegible] will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞—Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 68 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas. Office No. 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Marnard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. F[illegible] do Huntington,
[illegible]aker, do Warsaw,

Cotton Yarn & Wadding.

COTTON YARN, wadding, batting, wicking and cotton twine, at

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

THE subscribers inform the public that they have taken out an Auctioneer's license for the City of Fort Wayne, and entered into co-partnership as

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

under the firm of STAPLEFORD & STEVENS, and are now prepared to carry on business on the promises lately occupied by Z. Henderson & Co. on Columbia street. Their auction room is spacious and convenient, with a commodious warehouse attached contiguous to the canal.

All business intrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.

EDWARD STAPLEFORD.
B. B. STEVENS

Feb. 10th 1842.

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200 HORSE HIDES wanted, for which cash will be paid.

TAYLOR & HUBBELL.

March 4, '42. 36

Ohio Money Wanted.

MOST kinds of Ohio Bank Notes received at par for Goods.

Feb. 26. R. W. TAYLOR.

THE

LADIES' COMPANION,

A STANDARD NATIONAL MAGANINE.

TWO ELEGANT STEEL PLATES IN EVERY NUMBER, THE PREVAILING FASHIONS, ETC.

TERMS—$3 A YEAR IN EDVANCE—TWO COPIES FOR $5 IN ADVANCE.

Published in the city of New York, by W. W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIES' COMPANION is published monthly in the City of N. Y., and thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity,—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumprion thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and truly redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Ann S. Stephens, Hanuah F. Gould, Caroline Orne, Mrs. E. R. Steele, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, late Miss Buchanan, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud, Mrs. Emiline S. Smith, Miss A. D. Woodbrige.

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, N. P. Willis, Theodore S. Fay, Rev. J. H. Clinch, Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, Samuel Woodworth, Park Benjamin, Henry T. Tuckerman, Rufus Daws, F. W. Thomas, W. Gilmore Simms, Epes Sargent, Robert Hamilton, William B. Tappan, George P. Morris, C. F. Daniels, A. McMakin, Horatio Gates, John Neal Seba Smith, Albert Pike, Isaac M'Lellan, Jr Thomas Dunn, English, Wm. G. Howard, John M'Cabe, Henry B. Hirst.

Among the number of the contributors to the "Companion," above enumerated, will be perceived the names of many, whose charming productions have given lustre to our national literature, and whose reputation is identified with the progression of their country to that position in the world of letters, to which they have been signally instrumental in advancing it, and among them will be found the names of ladies who have established the claim of women to the possession of the loftiest intellect, in its more refined and delicate characteristics, and have reared an enduring monument to the virtues and elevation of their sex. The talents of the contributors, it will be perceived are of the most varied character. By this it is rendered certain that every taste will be gratified—that every branch of elegant literature will receive attention. Poetry, tales, sketches, essays—the instructive and the amusing—the grave and the gay—will be blended, to enhance the interest of the magazine.

THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

Even in this important respect the "Companion" may be safely pronounced to maintain a decided superiority over every competitor; and in regard to its gorgeous engravings, the work is distinguished above every literary periodical, whether in England or America. Every number is ornamented with steel plates, executed by the first artists, in the most finished manner, expressly for the work! *Scriptural engravings* are, also, occasionally published. The reader therefore, for the low price at which the "Companion" is afforded, in addition to its admirable literary articles, obtains a port folio of elegant steal engravings.

THE MONTHLY FASHIONS

are also given, illustrative of the changes of attire, in female costume and ornaments. These plates are not executed on wood, but so elaborately engraved on steel, as to be of themselves worthy of preservation as beautiful pictures; for it is the determination of the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion, to offer nothing to its readers that is not worthy of unqualified admiration.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

receives the utmost attention. A piece of music is given in every number, and an experienced and competent musical professor having the immediate supervision, the selections may be relied upon as being from the most pleasing and popular songs. Above all, it will be made a matter of especial attention, to have every piece of music printed correctly and free from errors.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Criticism upon the publications which may from time to time be issued, is a matter involving serious responsibleness; especially when the decision of the critic is expected to influence a large portion of the community; and while the receipt of the books issued by the most prominent publishing houses in the country, enables the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion to announce the reviews of new works to form one of the features in the conduct of the Magazine, the reader who consults them for guidance in the selection of books for perusal, may place upon them implicit reliance. The basis of criticism is an impartial and independent judgment.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Under this head the more important events which may transpire, worthy of comment, will be found, embracing every subject, either local or foreign, that is considered of sufficient interest to demand attention.

In conclusion, the proprietor pledges himself that every effort will be expended to make the Ladies' Companion pre eminent for the beauty and accuracy of its typography—the variety and high tone of its literary article—the quality and value of its music—and the splendor of its pictorial embellisments.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Two copies for five dollars, if current funds, in advance—post paid. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded to subscribers by the earliest mails, strongly enveloped. New volumes commence with May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

All letters and communications must be post paid, or they are not taken from the post office.

W. W. SNOWDEN.

THE NEW GENNESSEE FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

VOLUME THREE—FOR 1842.

THE CHEAPEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER in the Union!—6 Large Pages Monthly. (with gravings,) only 50 Cents per year!!

HENRY COLMAN, EDITOR.

(*Late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, and Editor of the New Eng. Farmer.*)

Grateful for the extensive patronage which the New Genesee Farmer has received during the past year, the proprietor now has the satisfaction of announcing that he has made such arrangements for the coming year as cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the readers of the paper, and secure for it a still more extensive circulation.

Desiring to make it the most useful and widely circulating agricultural paper in the Union, the proprietor has engaged the services of the celebrated and eminent agricultural writer and orator, HENRY COLMAN, well known as the late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts and formerly editor of the New England Farmer. Depending on the co operation and support of the friends of agriculture in the Empire State and the Great West, Mr. Coleman has consented to leave the field where he has labored with so much honor and success and locate at Rochester, were through the medium of the Genesee Farmer, he expects to find a more extensive field of usefulness.

The former editors and contributors will continue their assistance, and care will be taken to make the paper interesting and useful, not only to farmers, but to all persons engaged in rural or domestic affairs. With such a combination of talent, the New Genesee Farmer cannot fail to obtain an immense circulation—give a new impulse to the cause of agriculture—promote the best interests of community, and tend to increase the wealth and prosperity of the Nation.—It is hoped therefore, that every friend of agriculture—every well wisher of his neighborhood and his county, will lend his aid, and not only subscribe himself, but induce his neighbors to subscribe also. The paper will be continued at its present low price, in order that its influence may be most widely extended. Its appearance will be considerably improved, and having now a Power Press exclusively for the work, greater promptness and regularity will be secured.—Careful clerks are engaged to mail the papers, so that it is believed there will be little cause for complaint hereafter.

Post Masters and their Assistants are authorized and respectfully solicited to act as Agents and remit subscriptions for the Farmer. The low price at which it is published will not allow of much pecuniary compensation to Agents, but it is believed they will find a reward in the benefits which result from the circulation of such periodicals in their neighborhoods.

☞ Persons ordering papers are requested to *strictly observe the* TERMS, and be careful to write *plainly* the names of subscribers, their Post Office County, and State; and in all cases to send the money with the order, so that the perplexity of keeping accounts may be avoided.

M. B BATEHAM, Property.

TERMS.—If current money is sent [such as New York or New England bills,) commission will be allowed as follows: —

Seven copies, for . . . . . $3 00 } Payment always
Twelve do. for . . . . . 5,00 } to be made in
Twenty-five do. for . . . 10,00 } advance

No commission will be allowed, uncurrent money is sent. Address,

BATEHAM & COLMAN,

December 1. 1841, *Rochester N. Y*)

FRUIT-TREES.

THE Subscriber proposes to furnishes, during the ensuing spring, any quantity of the best quality of grafted fruit trees, consisting of a great variety of apple, at $16 per hundred, or for single trees 18 3-4 cents; pear 50 cents per tree. Any person wishing to engage fruit trees will please call upon Henry Work, who is authorized to contract for their delivery

HAMPTON BROWNE

References { S. HANNA / T. W SWEENY / DANIEL REID.

Wayne county, Ia., Jan. 1, 1842. 29

HEADACHE.

JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the *following from Judge Patterson,* for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N. J. March 12, 1840.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried most all other remedies in vain I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine, which she has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is near permanently cured. The attacks now occurr very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefitted with the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

JEHU PATTERSON.

Judge of the Court of C. P.

Sold only by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it.—We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one *doubting* may *know* these facts—though he requests his name may *not appear* in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elexir* internally, and *Hewes' Nerve and Bone Linniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald. Jan* 26, 1841.

Sold *Only* by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hays' Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup, Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores however obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. *Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine.*—

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.

New York. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

THE LADY'S

WORLD of FASHION.

A new Monthly Magazine with the above title, *embellished with the earliest Fashions from Paris and London, elegant Steel and Mezzotint Engravings, Lace Work, Embroidery, Music, &c will be issued* early in December in advance of the other Magazines for January. The work will be devoted *especially to the ladies,* and will be issued in a style never before attempted in this country. It will contain articles from the most popular and pleasing writers of the day on every variety of subject, but the work will be in the main devoted to the cultivation of the home virtues. Hence most of the stories will be of a practical, domestic character, from the pens of our best female writers, while the earliest fashions in all their varieties shall be correctly given;—so as to make the whole welcome at every fire-side. In the halls of the fashionable and the gay,—the home of the virtuous matron, whose own needle supplies her raiment, as well as the store and sewing room of the mantua maker and milliner.

The Main Design of the Work.

The prominent design of the Magazine will be to furnish in elegant and attractive style, the earliest, most correct, and full report in advance of all the other Magazines, and prior to the issuing of them here, of the Monthly Fashions direct from Paris in London. The advantage of this to every lady, who makes taste in dress the least matter of life, will at once be apparent, and to the professional dress maker and milliner of the United States, the enterprise will be of incalculable advantage. It is proposed to issue every month a number and variety of costume, which will put to the blush every thing in the way of monthly reports of the Fashions heretofore attempted.

For this purpose the publisher has embarked the most ample means and resources in the enterprise, and has matured his plans both in this country and in Europe prior to commencement. It has been a favorite project, and has been deliberately undertaken, and will be carried thro' vigorously. The first number will give an idea of beauty and real excellence of the plates.

Elegant Steel Engravings.

In order to render the work ornamental in the highest degree, and to make it a perfect *parlor companion*, and an *ornament to the centre-table*, as well as entertaining in its literature, and useful in the style of the fashion plates, it is proposed to issue the most elegant Steel and Mezzotint engravings from the first artists in the country, illustrated by choice and entertaining stories of domestic life. To vary the style of illustrations, occasional *Lace Patterns* and *Embroidery*, got out in unsurpassed beauty and truth, by that excellent artist F. Quarre, Esq will also be given; and to leave nothing undone, at times, will be given, the *most popular* and elegant Music of the day, Songs Gallopades, Marches, etc.

The Typography.

The work will be printed on clear and beautiful type, on a page larger than any present three dollar Magazines, with fine margin, and strong, white paper, and will contain as much matter as can be compressed into thirty six large octavo pages.

Time of Delivery.

The Magazine will be issued on or before the 15th of the month preceeding the month for which it will be published, or dated, or about the time the steamships which sail from Europe on the first of the month, usually arrive. Thus the work will be in the hands of every subscriber with the most correct fashions before they can be got out here, and anticipating all other Magazines at least six weeks.

To bring the work within the reach of all, it will be issued at two dollars per annum for a single, or three copies for five dollars invariably in advance, post paid. The cheapness of the work will be at once appreciated, when we state that the London World of Fashion retails in this country at $10 per annum, and the Lady's World of Fashion will include every variety in the same style of excellence.

TO CLUBS.—*Three copies for five dollars, Eight do. for ten dollars.*

Current funds, post paid.

Editors who wish an exchadge, upon copying this prospectus, with the work for one year.

Address C. J. PETERSON.

Ledger Building, Phila.

White Dog Money.

WHITE DOG MONEY taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb 18. R. W. TAYLOR.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky, and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 7tf

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth — These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven that ye may become a new lump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system; but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body:

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting, and as constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. Thus the *human body is healthy* when the blood circulates freely, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember! the top—the side—and the bottom.

☞ My own office is on third street, between Maine and Walnut, where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the under mentioned places.

J. W. TOWNLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. M'CLAIN—*Marion Township.*
THOMAS KIMSEY—*Monmouth.*
JAMES CRAB—*Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Willshire.*

INTERETING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flax seed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

St. Joseph Iron Works,

MISHAWAKA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY INDIANA.

THE proprietors of the St. Joseph Iron Works having their Blast Furnace in full operation would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for PIG IRON AND CASTINGS that may be intrusted to them, with punctuality and despatch. Having added extensively to their machinery and other Patterns, they especially invite the attention of mill-wrights and others interested to their works, where they can have their machinery as well cast and finished as at eastern establishments, and at low prices.

The proprietors will keep on hand PIG IRON and a general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, STOVES of the most approved patterns and machinery.

Also—Bark Mills, Potash Kettles, &c.

Feb. 18, 1842. 6m

NEW YORK

AND

INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the WASINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.

His bar is furnished with excellent liquors. His stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

PETER TIMMONS.

Feb 4, 1842. 32tf

The human Hair.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness. baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the hair—the *most* essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the *Balm of Columbia.* Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, NO, if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT—Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her Phrenological developements, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldrid-ge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in profusion glossy and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtues, hair enough and of a passable quality of our own.

Daring Fraud.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & CO on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public against imposition.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

New Goods.

A splendid stock of fall and winter GOODS just received and for sale at the *New Store,* Hanna's block. E. A. CAMPBELL.

December 1st. 1841.

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841. 5

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between David H. Colerick, Wm. H. Coombs as attorney at law, is this dissolved by mutual consent. All business heretofore commenced by them as partners will receive their attention as usual.

Fort Wayne Dec. 24 1841.

D. H. COLERICK,
WM. H. COOMBS

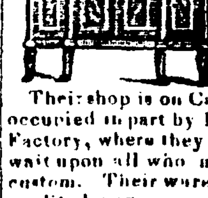
Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Cabinet Furniture.



THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the buildidg occupied in part by Eminger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-1y.

New Grocery Store!

THE undersigned has just received a large assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Lump, Loaf and N. Orleans; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Powder, Shot, and Lead;

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum, and Whiskey;

Mackerel & Codfish,

White Lead, Oils and Paints of all kinds.

Also a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Saddles, Bridles, and Martingals,

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash.

F. COMPARET.

P. S. He has also 300 bbls. SALT which he can sell much cheaper than has been offered in this market. Also, the subscriber will pay cash for FURS and PELTRIES, and will purchase WHEAT, CORN, RYE, and BARLEY, for which cash will also be paid: Also HOGS, when he gets his distillery in operation which will be about the first of October.

F. C.

Fort Wayne City, July 29, 1841. 6

Boots & Shoes of every variety, from the French slipper to brogans, and from the Grecian boot to no. 12, at

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

A FEW hundred weight of good butter for sale at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Moffat's Life Pills

AND

PHOENIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city, and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians, he after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstruction. On the interior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard, as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal *happens* to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggrivated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art; yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in puryfying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, to which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHOENIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sicknes *incident to young females;* and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and inflamatory rheumatism,* the efficacy of the Phoenix bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES *within the knowlege and reach of every individual in the community.* Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither mercury, antimony arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale acrid kind, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, heart burn and head ache, restlessness ill-temper, anxiety, lenguor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhaea and Cholera, by removing the sharp, acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucous membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and gout in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of gravel. Also worms by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.—Asthma and consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scrofula, Ulcers, and inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common colds and influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the *Vegetable Life Pills* deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

Ft Wayne, Aug. 7, 1841 7p 1y

"Come to me ye naked! and I will clothe ye!!"

JAS. M. BLOSSOM, TAILOR, grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed on him by the public, would inform his friends generally, that he still continues his business on Columbia street, one door east of the Post Office, where he will at all times wait on his customers with great pleasure. All garments made by him warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done on short notice.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 20, '42. 3m

CLOTHS.—Black, blue-black, blue, green, brown and gray cloths at the cheap store

E. A. CAMPBELL.

MERINOES.—Figured and plain merinoes DeLaines, &c., &c., &c, can be found at the lowest price at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough? Rev. Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of young, the old, the fair the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough?—Be pursuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!!—To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a cough? Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. and nearly all respectable Drug stores.

Sold by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

A LOT OF SILK WORM EGGS, for sale in large or small quantities, at the store of

R. W. TAYLOR.

Feb. 9, 1842. tf

WANTED.

WHITE-DOG MONEY, in exchange for goods at the cheap store of

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Dec. 28, '41. 27c

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Lewis and Marsh is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the said copartnership will be settled by Morgan Lewis.

MORGAN LEWIS,
ISAAC MARSH,

Febuary 5th, 4 . 32

LAW NOTICE.

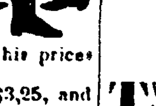
WILLIAM H. COOMBS, attorney and councellor at law, will practice in all the counties composing the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis.

He is also prepared to attend to all cases under the general bankrupt law, and will attend the district court at Indianapolis on the first day of February next for that purpose. Office, on Clinton st north of the Bank.

Dec. 29, 1841, 27c

GREAT REDUCTION IN BOOT and SHOE Making.

WM. DALMAN,



INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Shoemaking business, on the south side of Columbia street a few doors east of M. Hedekin's Grocery. It is his intention to reduce his prices to suit the present hard times.

He will sell good coarse Boots for $3,25, and Brogans $2.00 Mending done at short notice and on equally liberal terms. Boots half soaled for 50 cents—other charges in proportion.

Jan. 29, 1842. 3m

CLOTHING,

READY made clothing; coats, overcoats, vests and pants of superior quality and at reduced prices at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

SHEETINGS.

NAHANT Bristol, Family, Portsmouth, and Dover sheetings, cheap for cash

E. A. CAMPBELL.

JUST RECEIVED—White, Green, Yellow, and Red FLANNELS; Plain and Plaid LINSEYS, Canton FLANNELS, &c. by

R. W. TAYLOR.

Oct. 30th, 1841.

HENRY COOPER,

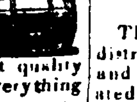
Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street nearly oppoite the Presbyterian Church

FORT WAYNE, IND.

June 19 1841, 52c

Coopering! Coopering!!



THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.

Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16c

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of Wm. Suttenfield, dec'd, will present them to the undersigned, or to H. Cooper, her Attorney, on or before the next term of the Probate Court.

LAURA SUTTENFIELD, Adm'rx.

Of the estate of Wm. Suttenfield.

Feb. 18, 1842. 34

HORSE BILLS

(with a splendid engraving) neatly executed, on the most reasonable terms,

at the Sentinel office.

Fort Wayne, March 4, 1841.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention being done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1e

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above establishment, situated on the south side of Columbia street; and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable and agreeable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Jan. 22, 1842. 30tf

Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his *Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street*, one door west of S. Ball's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptitude. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order on the shortest notice, Wash-tubs, Butter-churns, Buckets of all kinds,—in short every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest vat or cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fulfil any contract he may make.

Fort Wayne, August 20th '41 9

Valuable Farm for Sale.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale a Farm in Abott Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees, Also several never failing springs, I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne,

THOMAS VAN ANDA,

March 7, 191 40e

WANTED.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT for which good funds will paid at the highest market price on delivery, by

R. W. TAYLOR.

April 9, 1842. 41

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of Ewing, Edsall & Co., is dissolved, having terminated on the 10th day of August '41, according to the limitation in the articles of copartnership.

All the books, accounts and papers are left with W. G. Ewing of said firm for settlement, and he is hereby authorised to settle and close all the affairs. Prompt payment is expected & will be required of all debts due the cone

W. G. & G. W. EWING,
W. S. EDSALL.

Ft. Wayne, Aug. 17, '41. 8e

N. B. W. G. & G. W. Ewing wil continue their former business at Fort Wayne, and have a commodious warehouse, where they will attend to the storage and commission business.

W. G. & G. W. EWING.

MUHLER & GRAFFE,

CABINET, CHAIR AND

SOFA MANUFACTORY,

Two doors west of Mr. Taylor's store, on Columbia street.

Jew Davids

OR

HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, every other plaster, salve, ointment or linimen has been discontinued by all who hav had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurection

OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases, of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific action upon the glandular part of the system, [illegible] will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞ Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents —whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 68 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas. Office No. 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Marnard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. F[illegible] do Huntington,
[illegible] do Warsaw.

Cotton Yarn & Wadding.

COTTON YARN, wadding, batting, wicking and cotton twine, at [illegible]